BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.
PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES
No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 9 NOVEMBER, 1839. No. 3288

ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, (with a gradation List, not hitherto given) Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December—It will contain a great variety of useful information, and the whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 9th November 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administrations of all and Singular the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits of *William Lardner*, late a Major in the Military Service, of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, of *William R.* Deacon, late a Surgeon in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, and of *William Hebbert*, late a Doctor of Medicine and an Assistant Surgeon, in Her Majesty's Second or Queen's Royal Regiment of foot and a British subject deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton*, Esquire, Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 31st day of October 1839.

GEORGE HANCOCK,—*Proctor for Petitioner.*

NOTICE.—In consequence of the demise of *Hourmujee Eduljee Carrah Gaopenah*, of the late firm of *Hourmojee and Co.* at Nagpoor and Kamptee; it is requested that all persons indebted to that establishment, will remit or pay without delay the amount thereof to the undersigned, the deceased's brother and surviving partner of the late firm, who is also prepared to discharge all claims against the late concern.

SORABJEE EDULJEE,
Carrah Gaopeenah.
Kamptee near Nagpoor, 31st Oct. 1839.

NOTICE,

WITH Reference to the Advertisement in the Bombay Times of the 4th instant, the differences existing in the firm of TYABJEE & Co. having been removed, and brought to the satisfaction of the parties; The Public is respectfully informed that the firm will continue business as before.—Bombay 8th Nov. 1839.

TYABJEE & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 13th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following valuable assortment of Goods, viz. several single and double barrelled Guns and Rifles, with and without cases, Grey Jaconets, Swiss Mulls, Leno, Cantoon for Trowsers, colored Drills, Wearing Apparel, Household Furniture, a model of a Steam Engine, a Monzani's Flute, Musical Boxes, a pair of small Globes, and a variety of other Articles. Also an Invoice of Hard Ware, consisting of Tin Kettles of sizes, Saucepans, Dish Covers, Nutmeg Graters, Lady's and Gentlemens Dressing cases, Cash Boxes &c. &c.

ON Friday next the 15th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence Colabah, the neat, modern Household Furniture of Capt. DENTON I. N, comprising Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Dining, Dressing and Card Tables, Couches, Chairs, a few collection of Shells, Cooking utensils, and the usual requisites for House keeping. No Catalogues will be published, and the property on view from the 13th Inst.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Friday the 22nd of November, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., will sell by Public Auction, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Queens Ware, together with an open Chariot, a Shigram and English Buggy, two Horses, a Poney, a Palanquin, and Tonjon. The Property of Capt. JACOB Artillery, at his Residence near the Powder Works Mazagon. Particulars are published in Catalogues, and the property on view from Monday the 18th Instant.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Sale of the late *Mr. Lingard's* property at Bussein, which was advertised in the Courier on the 21st day of September last by *Eduljee Cursetjee's Son's*, to take place on the 30th of the same Month, having been unavoidably postponed for want of Bidders—Notice is hereby given that the same will take place on the premises on Saturday the 16th November, next—dated this 9th November, 1839.

W. GROVES DENTIST begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he purposes remaining in Bombay for a short time, and may be consulted at his residence, the corner House on the Mazagon Road opposite Jumsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Country House.—Nov ember 9th 1839.

FOR SALE.

A very elegant Cab Phæton, built to particular order, and has been driven six weeks only: has Driving Box and Hind Rumble; is hung on C. springs, with an extremely light Perch; Color dark lake; Lining brown cloth with crimson silk lace. Also, a set of the best double-stitched Harness, with covered Buckles; with a pair of Grey Horses if required.

May be seen on application to Messrs. LECKIE AND Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday next the 12th Instant, Messrs. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AMD Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at the usual hour, an Invoice of Single and Double barrell'd Guns in Cases complete; Pieces of Grey Madapollams,—Tamboured Gowns and Aprons, Gunpowder in Canisters, Varnish in bottles, Jams, Jellies and Bottled Fruits, China Scales of sizes in Cases, Plain Spare Shades, Stamped Plates, Brown Windsor Soap, a Portable Iron Cot &c. &c.

AT NOON.

Several Dozens of Sherry, Port and Claret.—Bombay, 9th November, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 19th instant, Messrs. *Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Books, amongst which are the following new works:—

Morrison's Family Prayer—*Fleetwood's* Life of Christ—*Jamieson's* Mechanics for Practical Men—*Jamieson's* Dictionary of Mechanical Science--*Smith's* Panorama of Science and Arts, 2 vols.—Cab'net Lawyer—Curiosities for the ingenuous—*Fraser's* Winter Journey to Persia, 2 vols.—*Wooler's* Attorney—*Mignan's* Journey to Koordistan, 2 vol. *Lawson's* Modern Farrier—McKenzie's 5000 Receipt Book—*Duncan's* Edinbnrgh Dispensatory—*Jenning's* Family Cyclopedia &c. &c.—Also, two large Pictures in gilt frames,—one, *Ancient Jerusalem*—the other *Queen Victoria.*

Bombay, 9th November 1839.

FOR SALE—A bay country bred (½ English) Horse, 14 hands 3 in. high, 4 years old, sound, quiet, and remarkably fast in Harness—Price Rupees 450.

The Grey Arab Horse, "*Rejected*" 14—3, the winner of the Newnham Stakes for 1839, would make a very superior Charger. Age 7 years. Price, 1,400 Rupees.

A high caste white Arab 14---1½, six years. Price 550 Rupees.

An exceedingly neat pair of high caste Arab Carriage Horses (one carries a Lady), and Phæton in very good repair. Price 1,000 Rupees. If separated, Horses 700 Rupees, Phæton 400 Rs. Apply to BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1839.

FOR SALE. A Field officer's Tent in good order—Price.........Rs 200
A Tent built expressly for the Hills of a peculiar construction.......... " 350

The above are pitched for inspection near the Well opposite the Appollo gate,

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co,
Bombay, 9th Nov. 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned having opened a Shop of STATIONER and DRAPER in the BORY BAZAAR in the Fort, beg leave to inform the European and Native Gentlemen in general, that they will endeavour to afford every satisfaction in complying with such orders as they may be favored with in connection with their trade. Their charge will be moderate; and they hope that the support of their customers will enable them to extend their business. All orders from outstations to be addressed *post paid,*

ABDULL HUSSON GOVINDJEE AND Co.
Boree Bazaar, 7th November, 1839.

જાહેર•ખબર

હેઠલ•શહી•કરનારાઓએ•કોટમો•વોરા•બજારમો•એક•દુકાંન•કાપડનુ•તથા•કાગલો•વેચવાનુ•કાડીછે•વાશતે•નમનતાઈથી•અંગ્રેજ•તથા•ગાંમડી•નાં•મીયાઓને•જાણ•કરેચજે•જે•કીશમની•તેહોએ•દુકાંન•કાહાડીછે•તે•જાતનાં•માલ•વીશે•જેકોઇ•હોકંમ•મોકલશે•તે•શારી•ખાતરદારીથી•બજાવશે•તેનો•ભાવ•મધંમ•લીધામો•આવશે•તથા•તેહો•પોતાનાં•ઘરાકોથી•મદદ•મલવાની•ઉમેદ•રાખેચજે•તેહોનો•કારોબાર•વધે—દેશાવર•ખાતાનાં•શરવે•કાગળો•પોશટ•પગાર•કરીને•મોકલવાં *

અબદુલા•હુશેન•ગોવીનદજી•તથા•કુમપની
વોરા•બજાર—તા• ૭ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૩૯ *

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at.............	Rs.	550
Hhds. at.............	,,	300
Quarter Casks............	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen.	,,	18
ALSO		
Genuine Port Wine in Quart Bottles per dozen........	,,	18
per Pint........	,,	10
AND		
Brown Sherry, in Quarts...	,,	12

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row Bombay, 9th, Nov. 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 9th November 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Husson Hadoo Khojah*, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to sell his House with its appurtenances, situated near the Washerman's Tank without the Fort walls of Bombay, to *Rowjee Succaramjee* and *Bundoojee Succaramjee* also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants. Any person, having any claim on the property in question by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to *Mr. G. Williams Leech*, Solicitor for the purchasers, at his office in Rampart Row, within fourteen days of the date hereof. And in the event of no such notice being given, the purchase will be completed and claimants on the property precluded.—Bombay 8th November, 1839.

जाहिरनामा

ह्या पत्रावरून वर्तमान दतोहेत कीं हसन हादु खोजा मुंबैकर मुसलमान याणे आपलें घर त्यावे लगतें जे असेल तेंसुद्रा मुबैमधें कोल्याबाहेर धोबितळ्यावर आहे तें रावजो सखारामजो व बंदुजो सखारामजो मुबैकर हिंदु यांस विकत देण्याचा करार केला आहे त्या वित्तावर कोणाचाहि गाहाण पाणाचा व वारीस व गैरेचा दावा असल्यास त्यास कळविले आहे कीं मेस्तर ज्याजी उलियम लिच साहेब त्या खरिद करणार यांचा वकील याचे अफीस कोल्याचे भींतीकडे आहे त्याला वाजपासून चौदा दिवसांत कळवावें आणि तें वर्तमान त्यास न कळावल्यास त्यांची खरीद बाहाल होईल व त्याविक्ताचे दावेकरी खोटे होतील मुकाम मुंबई तारिख ८ विमाहे नवेंमबर सन १८३९.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co., the following Wines viz:—

Madeira, in Wood, from Keirs and Co. at....	Rs 550 ⅌ Pipe.
" " "	" 275 " Hhd.
Sherry, in ditto, from R. Bowman, at.........	" 350 " "
Ditto, in ditto, from Duff, Legh, and Bellamy..	" 350 " "
Ditto, in bottle, from Hope, Bruce, & Co. of Leith,..........	" 16 " doz.
Ditto,—ditto, from Escombe and Sidebotham,.	" 16 " ,.
Champaigne, ditto, ditto, ditto....	40 & 36 ⅌ "
Claret, ditto, ditto, ditto....	20 " "
Ditto. ditto, ditto, Destournels Co's.	25 & 24 " "
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Larose, from C. Thomson,..........	14 " "
Sauterne, ditto, diito, from ditto..........	12 " "

Bombay, 9th Nov., 1839.

TO BE LET.—with Entry from the 1st December 1839, the house and premises in Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. *Gibb Miller and Co*; also the premises formerly in the occupation of the Accountant General, and now rented by Messrs. *Higginson and Cardwell*, with Entry from the 1st January 1840. Apply to Messrs, *Forbes and Co*, Bombay, 9th November, 1839.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1840.

THE Tickets and Shares in the first Calcutta Lottery of 1840, are to be had at *Byramjee Nusserwanjee Dantra*, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER and Co., at the following prices:—

Whole Ticket...........	Rs.	116
Half.. Do..............	,,	58
Quarter Do.............	,,	29
One eighth Do..........	,,	14½

TERMS, CASH.

The Terms and conditions, and also scheme instituted by the Government at Calcutta, are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 7th Instant, wherein will be observed all particulars.

The drawing will commence on the 1st December 1839.—Bombay, 9th Nov. 1839.

TO BE LET.—A house No 2, in Rampart row, a new House in Bakehouse Lane, a House in Mazagon,—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*
9th November.

TO LET.—The upper Apartments of a House in Rampart Row.—Apply to SPRAGUE, & Co.

GENERAL ORDERS.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 1st *November* 1839.

No, 580.—The following appointment is made:

Capt. W. Macan of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Brigade Major at Deesa, according to the provisions of Articles 263, and 264, Section LXI of the 3d Supplement of the Code of Military Regulations, vice Wilson removed to Malligaum.—Date of appointment, 28th October 1839.

No. 581.—Apprentice Thomas Saint, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, is promoted to the rank of 2d Hospital Assistant, from the 11th September last.

No. 582.—Ensign H. A. Adams of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Sawant Warree Local Battalion.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1889.

No. 583.—Captain G. Pope, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is permitted to proceed to the Neelgherry Hills, with leave of absence for two years. for the benefit of his health.

No. 584.—By a Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 1st instant. Assistant Surgeon S. Sproule has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Rajcote vice Graham deceased,

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1839.

No. 585.—A Brigade Order appointing Lieutenant Walpole Clerk of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, to the charge of the Auxiliary Horse proceeding to Upper Scinde, in the room of Lieutenant and Captain Crozier reported sick and unable to march, is confirmed.

No. 586.—The following orders are confirmed:

An Order by Major Sandwith, dated the 4th October 1839, appointing Ensign Chadwick to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Cotgrave on sick certificate.

An order of Brigadier Morgan dated the 7th August 1839, appointing Captain G. Macan, to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Mahratta to the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Cormack, on leave.

No. 587.—Mr. W. Edwards, of the Pension Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

No. 588.—Capt. F. D. Bagshawe, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, received charge of the Deputy Commissary General's Office ftom Captain Pope, on the 10th of September last.

Bombay, Castle, 6th November 1839.

No. 589.—The following temporary appointment is confirmed:—

Lieutenant H. C. Lye, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment during the absence of Lieutenant Lavie, or until further orders.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD. K. C. B
5th November 1839.

With the sanction of Government, the following reliefs of Corps will take place during the ensuing cold season.

Regiments	*From*	*To*
14th Regiment N. I....	Bombay........	Baroda.
11th Regiment N. I....	Bhooj..........	Ahmedabad.
12th Regiment N. I....	Rajcote....	Bombay.
14th Regiment N. I....	Ahmedabad.....	Rajcote.
20th Regiment N. I....	Baroda.........	Bhooj.

The General Court Martial assembled at Bombay on the 10th ultimo, and of which Commander T. E. Rogers of the Indian Navy is President, is dissolved.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 4th November, 1839.

At a General Court Martial assembled in Camp near Mhow, on Wednesday the 25th day of September 1839, and of which Lieutenant Colonel P. Wilson of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry is President. Lieut. and Brevet Captain George Cator Stockley, of the 7th Regt. Native Infantry, was tried on the following Charge.

Charge.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain George Cator Stockley, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by order of the Commander of the Forces, on the following charge, viz.

1st Instance.—For most irregular, unofficer-like, and insubordinate conduct, in having in Cantonments near Mhow, on the 23d August 1839, at a meeting of the Officers of the Regiment, after his immediate Commanding Officer, Lieut. Col. Dunsterville, had intimated his opinion and decision, on the conduct of Lieutenant and Adjutant Lloyd of the same Regiment, in a matter exclusively of an official nature, connected with his Lieutenant Lloyds duties, declared that he (Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Stockley) would not after what had passed, meet Lieut. Lloyd at the Mess Table.

2d Instance.—For pertinaciously persisting in the same reprehensible and unmilitary line of conduct, in a letter dated Camp Mhow, 28th Agust 1839, addressed to his immediate Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Dunsterville, wherein he Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Stockley states' that although he was duly informed of the contents of his (Lieutenant Colonel Dunsterwille's) letter of the 26th idem, to Lieut. and Brevet Captain Skipper, declining to interfere in the case of Lieut. and Adjt Lloyd deeming it unnecessary; he Lieut and Brevet Captain Stockley nevertheless feels himself called upon to prefer charges against Lieut. and Adjutant Lloyd, as alone affording the opportunity of a full and complete investigation.

Such conduct on the part of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Stockley, evincing a spirit of oppo sition to authority, and most unwarrantly assuming to himself the right of deciding on a point solely within the competency of superior authority, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 15th September 1839.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding & Sentance.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion, that the Prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Cator Stockley, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, is guilty of the 1st instance of the charge, with the exception of the words, "most officer like" and "insubordinate."

Not guilty of the second instance of the charge.

The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty as above, do sentence him the said Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Cator Stockley, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to be admonished.

(Signed)
W. J. OTTLEY, Capt.
Offg. Judge Advocate.

(Signed)
P. WILSON, Lieut Col.
2d Lt Cavy. President.

Approved and Confirmed.
(Signed) JOHN F. FITZGERALD, Major Genl.

Remarks by the Commander of the Forces.

From the evidence on this trial, the Commander of the Force concurs in the Finding and Sentence.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Stockley, did certanly prefer charges against Lieutenant and Adjutanat Lloyd, after his Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Dunsterville, had informed him that he considered his decision on the matter to be final. But in a subsequent conversation relating to these charges, the Lieutenant Colonel, instead of pointing out to Brevet Captain Stockley, the highly insubordinate line of conduct he was pursuing, in questioning the judgment, and even authority of his Commanding officer; on a point entirely and exclusively of an official nature, acceded to receiving the charges in question, provided the term "falsehood" was omitted. It is therefore, painful to the Commander of the Forces to observe so great a want of judgment and pro per decision of character on the part of an officer of Lieutenant Colouel Dunsterverviile's rank and situation, as to permit for a moment, the interference of a junior officer, in a matter so vitally connected with the maintainance of military discipline which cannot, without the most imminent peril, be for a moment lost sight of. And by not checking Brevet Captain Stockley on the occasion referred to in the first instance of the Charge, Lieut. Colonel Dunsterwille rendered it imperative on the Commander of the Forces to direct a judicial investigation into conduct which so glaringly militated against those fundamental principles on which the stability and efficiency of every Army must depend.

In giving effect to the sentence of the Court, Major General Sir John Fiztgerald feels himself called upon to point out to Brevet Captain Stockley, the very great impropriety of his conduct in the instance now adverted to. For as far as regards the meeting or not meeting an officer at the Mess of his Regiment, such a question can never be permitted to be discussed;—as well might objections be raised to meeting him on parade, or any other duty. If doubts should arise in the mind of an individual on that subject, the established rules of the Army clearly point out, that he should refer the matter for the decision and disposal of his Commanding Officer.

In concluding these remarks, the Commander of the Forces trusts, that although Brevet Captain Stockley acted as he did, (proceeding no doubt in a great degree, from his not being *instantly* checked by his Commanding Officer) this trial will produce the desired effect on his future conduct.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Stockley is to be released from arrest and will return to his duty.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Aarmy.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 5th November 1839.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Bombay, on Thursday the 10th day of October 1839, and of which Commander T. E. Rogers of the Hon'ble Company's Indian Navy is President, Mr. Midshipman William Balfour of the Hon'ble Company's Indian Navy, was tried on the following charge.

Charge.—Mr. Midshipman William Balfour, of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessel Atalanta, placed in arrest by me, on the following charge viz.

For conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and Gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and Naval discipline, in the following instances, viz.

1st. In having, on or about the 20th May 1839, whilst holding the situation of an Officer of the aforesaid Ship, under my command, knowingly communicated false information to Mr. McCallum, Editor of the Bombay Gazette, by stating contrary to fact, that the Vessel was overloaded with Stores, and thereby rendered inefficient for the performance of her intended voyage, which false statement, was on his (Mr. Midshipman Balfour's) authority published by Mr. McCallum in the Bombay Gazette, on the 20th May 1839, having a tendency to cause a detrimental effect on the public mind, in regard to the said vessel.

2d. In having publicly denied on the Quarter Deck of the H. C. S. V. Adams, on the 20th May 1839, on the production to him of the Gazette containing the above false statement that he was at all acquainted with the same or with the authority on which the same was founded, having been first informed, that he had been given up as the person who had furnished such information to Mr. McCallum.

Given under my hand in Bombay, this 30th day of September 1839. (Signed) F P. Webb, Lieut. Comr.
H. C. S. V. Atalanta.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 8th October 1839.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—The Court, upon the evidence before it, are of opinion that the Prisoner Mr. Midshipman W. Balfour of the Indian Navy, is not guilty of the 1st instance of the charge, and only of so much of the second, as relates to his having, publicly denied on the Quarter Deck of the Steamer Atalanta, his having any knowledge of the article published in the Gazette of the 20th May referring to that Vessel, but attach no criminality thereto; they therefore, acquit him fully and honorably, of conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman.

R. W. HONNER, Brevet Capt.
Officiating Judge Advocate.

(Signed
T. E. ROGERS,
Comr. and President.

Approved and Confirmed.
(Signed) J. F. FITZGERALD.—Major General.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 1st *November* 1839.

No. 124.—Assistant Surgeon M. A. Ranchaud is appointed Indian Navy and Port Surgeon, vice Dr. Brown resigned, which appointment he will assume charge of upon his return from the Indus.

No. 125.—Lieutenant E. Daniell, is allowed to proceed from Aden to England, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 31st October 1839.

Mr. H. Liddell, first assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is permitted to proceed to Bombay with leave of absence for one month from the 1st proximo, preparatory to his embarkation for Europe on furlough.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 31*st October* 1839.

Mr. G. L. Elliott, judge and session judge and agent for the Hon'ble the Governor at Surat, is allowrd leave of absence for a period of one month from the 1st of December next, under section XIV. of the absentee regulations, to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 1*st November*, 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint assistant surgeon S. Sproule, to be civil surgeon at Rajkote, vice Graham deceased.

Bombay Castle, 6th November 1839.

Lieutenant W. J. Morris, second in command of the Bheel Corps, and Bheel Agent in Candeish, is permitted to visit Poona and Bombay, on private affairs for a period of one month from the 20th instant.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. T. Ogilvy to act as 2d assistant to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.
Bombay Castle, 5th November 1839.

Mr. R. Bazett, second assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree, is allowed an extension for one month, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 28th June last, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 6th November 1839.

Mr. E. Sims, acting second assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 1st to the 30th instant, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, collector of Ahmednuggur, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the districts, to settle the Jummabundy.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, to be collector and magistrate of Khandeish.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 25th November next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S BOYD,---*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer for Suez, on Tuesday the 31st of December next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—*Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.
BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 23rd instant............	Chests	1,463
INDORE.		
Passes granted up to the 30th April 1838........	Chests	18,990
IMPORTED.		
From the 16th October 1838, to the 29th ultimo..	Chests	20,406
EXPORTED.		
From the 8th November 1838, to the 29th ultimo..	Chests	10,907
Ditto from the 30th ultimo to the 5th instant..........		100
	Total	11,007

W. C. BRUCE.
Officiating Opium Agent.

Bombay, 6th November 1839

BOMBAY DURPUN Nov. 8.

In our last we alluded to a remark made by the Bishop of London in his place in the House of Lordson the disregard of truth evinced by the Natives of India, which according to this right reverend, the most holy, and we may add, the most *Charitable* Prelate is so great that no testimony "given in a Court of Justice, by a Native Hindoo could be relied on." We are at a loss to conceive what the learned divine means by this paradox. If the testimony of our countrymen could not be received in a Court of Justice, how does it happen that it is received and relied on every day in the Company's Adawluts and also in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts? The Bishop is said to be one of the ablest men in England, and cites a formibable list of authorities to support his assertion; but as one authentic fact is better than an hundred arguments urged in the most eloquent and pathetic language, the bishop's position is completely refuted by the unquestionable circumstance that the testimony of Hindoos in general, is as much relied on in Courts of justice as that of any class or sect in this country, though the credibility aud honesty of each particular witness is enquired into in every case. We will admit that the lower classes of the Hindoos shew less regard for truth than the educated English-men who come out to this country as servants of the company or members of the mercantile community, after receiving a regular course of Scientific and moral instruction in their youth; but we say, compare the educated Englishmen of the upper classes with the educated Hindoos occupying similar stations in society, or compare the lower orders of both nations, and judge whether the former stand much superior to the latter in point of uprightness and honesty. This point is entirely overlooked by almost all European writers on India; who never observe the injustice of comparing the enlightened and richly paid officers of Government with the low, ignorant, and indigent Karkoons and Vukeels and others about the Cutcheries and Courts to whom their intercourse is principally confined. The Bishop subsequently remarked that his condemnation did not apply to the enlightened Hindoos, who he said night be depended upon. We fearlessly tell him that it is the enlightened portion of his countrymen alone, who are absolutely worthy of credit. If the Bishop's remark be true, it would not only make the Hindoo character lower than it really is, but go to charge the Indian tribunals of justice with inefficiency. For the decisions pronounced upon inadmissible evidence cannot be just. It then follows that our Courts do not administer justice. This conclusion speaks for itself; and it would be a ridiculous waste, of words to endeavour to disprove it or the assertion from which it is naturally and inevitably deduced.

Had the worthy Bishop said that a Hindoo's testimony should, instead of could, not be received in courts of Justice, it would have been an excellent rule for our judges to go upon. The closing of the Courts would certainly follow, but we presume the Bishop would not care much if no justice were done till the whole population of ten crores of souls was converted to Christianity, since he says with a true ecclesiastic zeal that "he would rather give it (the country) all up." We suppose however the Government would pay more regard to the advice of the Duke of Wellington than to that of the Bishop.

As for Sir Charles Forbes, he cannot be too highly praised for his boldly coming forward to defend the people, with whose character he has been intimately acquainted for so many years. He has an advantage over the Bishop not only,' in the justice of his cause, but in the respectability of his authorities, which are certainly entitled to far greater weight than those adduced by the Bishop of London. We may take any one name in each at random, and ask who possessed better opportunities of knowing the Indian character, and we are sure the general verdict will be in favour of the persons referred to by Sir Charles. The Baronet is entitled to the warmest gratitude of our countrymen for this act of benevolence and kindness towards them. Let the uncharitable and arrogant spirit of the Bishop be contrasted with Sir Charles' pure and disinterested love of mankind as evinced in the following passage.

"I have no hesitation, in repeating on this occasion, what I have often expressed publickly in the House of Commons and elsewhere, my perfect confidence in the honor and veracity of the natives of India, than whom no people can be more scrupulous in the observances, not merely of an oath, but of their word, and of the obligation of which they entertain as high a sense as any man in this country can do; &c., moreover, that the more I see of the people of Great Britain, the more highly do I estimate the moral qualities of the people of India, agreeing as I do in the opinion expressed by Sir Thomas Munro in his evidence before the House of commons that "were morals to become an article of trade between the two countries. England would [illegible] it by the import cargo."

Though we have said so much in vindication of our countrymen, we give the Bishop full credit for his zeal in endeavouring to repeal the regulations by which Christian officers are compelled to attend and do honor to the religious ceremonies of the Natives. It is as unjust as it would be were the Government to require its Native servants to attend Christian Churches on Sundays. The object of the Bishop is highly laudable ; and we do not see what service can be done to it by misrepresenting the character of the Natives of India, and bringing upon them such sweeping charges, of which it would not be easy to convict even the most barbarous people on the face of the globe.

Jeewajee Dosabbhoy has been appointed Nazir of the Suddur Adawlut, in the room of Mahomed Sadack, whose services have been transferred to the zillah Court of Ahmedabad.

HIGH WATER TABLE 9TH NOVEMBER, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Saturday	0 26	0 43
Sunday	1 1	1 2[illegible]
Monday	1 36	1 55

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

November 5th Lieutenant St. John Staff from Poonah.
Ditto 6th Ensign Adams from Guzerathe.
Ditto do. Lieut. and Adjt. Compton, Recruit Department from Poonah.
Ditto 7th Ensign G. Hare, 20th Regt. M. N. I. from Malliganm.
Ditto do. Capt. M. M Shaw, 9th Regt. N. I. from Poonah,
Ditto 6th Lieutenant O. G. Johnstone, 10th Regt. N. I. from Do.

DEPARTURES.

November 4th Assist. Surgeon J. Jackson, H. M. 6th Royal's to Bussae.
Dttto 5th Lieut. H. Lavie, 13th Regt. N. I. to England.
Ditto 6th Vetey Surgn. Aston, M. H. A. to Jaulnah.
Ditto 7th Surgeon A. Tause Staff to Surat.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On the 4th instant the Lady of H. Collins Esq. Solicitor of a son, still born.

DEATHS.

At Karrack on the 21st Sept. Aviel, son of Esai Johannes Esq. Treasurer of the British Residency in the Persian Gulph, aged 3 years and 5 months.

On the 5th November at his Father's Residence Byculla, aged 23 years. Daniel the second son of Captain Daniel Ross, Master Attendant

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4th His Majesty's Ship Larne, P J. Blake, from Madras, 6th Oct. Colombo 21st Oct.

Do. 5th---Ship Kingstone, H. MacLeane, Master, from Muscat, 26th Oct. 839.

Do. 7th Ship Drongan, John MacKenzie, Master from Calcutta, 24th Augt. Madras 27th Sept.

Passenger.—Capt. Lovett, Country Service.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 5th American Barque Cavalier, John G. Water, Master to Zanzibar.

Passenger.---P. S. Parker, Esq.

Do. do. Ship Hero, R. Smallwood, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. do. Ship Alanker, A. McKenie, Master to Liverpool.

Do. do. Barque Buteshire, A. P. Currie, Master, to Calcutta.

Passenger.—Mrs. Lewis.

Do. do.---Ship Urania, Edward Noaks, Master, to Persian Gulph.

Passengers.—Lieut. Col. Hughes C. B. and five Native Servants, J. Floyd Surgeon, six Engineers and Twenty Three Mechanics.

Do. 7th.---Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal's Sloop of War Infanta Regenta, T. J. Marquis, Captain to Goa.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	25th Nov.
Mary Gordon	Furdoonjee Limjee	Liverpool.	
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	in Dec.
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool.	
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	London	20th Nov.
Isabella	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	5th Dec.
Regular	Richie Stewart & Co.		
Sultana	Aga Mah. Rahim Esq.	Muscat	
H. C. Sloop of War	Elphinstone.		
" " "	Coote.		
" " Steamers.	Indus. Semiramis. Atalanta. Berenice.		
" " Brig	Taptee.		
" " Schooner	Shannon.		
" " " "	Emily.		
" " Cutter	Nermudda.		
" " " "	Margaret.		
" " R. S.	Hastings.		

Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.

Country Vessels.—Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Ardaseer Samdany, Fanny, Ruby, Futtay Karim, Hydroos Fazal Rahimon Sullemany and Richard Mount. Algerine, & Larne.

H. M. Ship Wellesly.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy	London	
Paquet d'Havana		Bordeaux.	
Amilia	Thos Jeffries & Co.	Bordeaux.	
* Lady Feversham	Dirom C. & Co	London	2d August.
* George Canning	Foster & Co	do.	30th June.
* Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Co.	do.	11th July.
Herald	Ritchie S. & Co.	do.	30th June.
* Strabane	W. Nicol & Co	do.	26th July.
Berkshire	Remington & Co.	do.	In all Augst.
* Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co.	Liverpool	30th June.
* Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Miller & Co.	do	20th ditto.
* Malabar	Skinner & Co.	London	14th July.
Progre	Do. Do.	Bordeaux.	4th June.
* Sir Edward Paget	Do. Do.	London	12th Sept.
* General Palmer	Gisborne Menzies & Co.	do.	13th July.
City of Poonah	Polexfen Milne & Co.	Liverpool.	Middle Aug
Rothschild	W. Nicol & Co	do	15th August,
Fatima	Do. Do.	do.	22d Sept.
Balfour	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	2d ditto.
* Cornubia	Gibb Miller & Co.	do.	2d August.
Sesostris		London	
La Belle Alliance		do.	1st Sept.
Mount S. Elphinstone	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	
Ellora	Skinner & Co.	do.	5th August.
Lady E st		London	1st Sept.
Magistrate	Owen & Co	London	16th Sep.
Fairy Queen	Foster & Co.	Liverpool	25th Sept.
Reliance	Ditto	do	25th Sep.
Lancester	Higginson & Cardwell	do	
Lady Rowena		do.	do.

From Singapore—Asia Felix.
" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Beatinck, Betsey, *Lowjee Family, Stalkart, Fazel Kurrim, Futtay Rahmon, and Helen.

* *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

AGRA UKHBAR.—OCT. 26.

Our letters from Camp, mention the arrival of the orders for detaining the Bengal Troops in Cabool which were to have returned to the Provinces. Those officers, also, who were permitted to return to their staff appointments, will now remain with their corps. We give the following items from a Correspondent's letter.

"The 48th and a squadron of the 3rd Cavalry left Ghuznee on the 25th Sept. with the state prisoners, and some that Outram sent in ; we met the Bombay Force at Jhusgoo one march from Ghuznee.

Dr. Lord's Camp is at Argundee ; he is waiting till the arrangements are made for the 35th and 37th Regiments moving to Bameean, which place is seven marches from Argundee. If the snow prevents these Troops from proceeding, we shall probably have a campaign into Toorkistan next year."

The intelligence from Cabool assumes a very important character. The campaign, which ended in the flight of Dost Mohumud, is perhaps only the prelude to a more extended and difficult one in the spring. The fugitive Chief has been received with great cordiality by Morad Beg, and other Chiefs beyond the Hindoo Koosh, and his fortunes at a low ebb, will now probably be backed by a Moslem crusade against the British and their Affghan protegé.

That the position of the British is a difficult one will be admitted ; but this must have been foreseen and calculated upon, when the design of establishing a friendly power in Affghanistan, by the restoration of Shah Soojah, was first publicly avowed by the Indian Government. The expedition of the Army of the Indus, produced no more, if as much opposition as must have been from the first anticipated when the probability of a combination of all the Affghan Chiefs against the common enemy could scarcely be doubted. Our Army is now in a much better position than at the outset ; it has possession of the country and its principal strongholds, and is elated with success. There now only requires an adequate degree of preparation, and proper arrangements made for supplying stores and ammunition, to render the possession of the country absolutely secure against any force that Dost Mohamud can possibly bring into the field. It is with this view that the orders for the return of part of the Bengal force to the provinces has been recalled, and the only troops which are now to leave Cabool are Her Majesty's 16th Lancers and the 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry, these troops not being required in a campaign in a mountainous country.

It will now be a serious consideration through what route the communication with the army is to be kept up, as it can scarcely be supposed that Government will submit to the expense as well as loss of materials which will be incurred by sending stores via Shikapore to Candahar and Cabool. The present weak and imbecile Rajah of Lahore seems averse to allowing a communication through his territories ; and it is a question how far the Indian Government, as a party to the treaty between Runjeet Sing and Shah Soojah, can insist upon this point The present disturbances at the Court of Lahore (an account of which we give, from our Delhi cotemporary, in another column) will make any negociations for this purpose a matter of difficulty and perhaps delicacy; but there cannot be a doubt that the Indian Government should assume a commanding attitude, and insist upon an arrangement essential to the entire success of an expedition, in which the Seik government has an indirect interest equal to our own.

AGRA.—The 33d Regt. N. I. will be relieved at Jhansi and march for Agra on the 1st proximo.

The 47th Regt. N. I. arrived at Barrackpoor, on the 16th instant.

CAMP INTELLIGENCE.

Cabool, 2nd Oct.

The 48th and Squadron of the 2nd Cavalry returned this morning from Ghuznee with the prisoners. The Prince is rather stout with an intelligent look and good features ; he is dreadfully depressed at the thoughts of going to India, and says he hoped to have been kept in his own country, as he only obeyed the orders of the King his father in holding out Ghuznee, and which place he considered so strong that he was certain of defending it against our force for some weeks, or until Dost Mohamed came with assistance, and then says he, if you had been checked, you would have had 50,000 men round your Camp. Captain Outram took two small Forts the other day, after which he proceeded near to a place called Killa Kho, and was there joined by a Wing of the 16th, Broadfoot of the Engineers, and 400 of the Shah's horse under Captain Walker. He immediately attacked the enemy who had taken up a position on a hill, killed nearly all the men, and recaptured 150 camels. Forty ladies, also taken, had like those at Ghuznee every attention paid them. Outram now proceeds against the Ghiljees who have sent all their families to the hills, and are strengthening their Forts. O.'s force consists of 1300 horse, a Wing of the 16th, 3 nine pounders, besides which he is to be joined at Moockloor by Captain Macan's Corps, and a troop of the Shah's Artillery. Now for the gallant Dost,--you must have heard long ago that that chieftain fled from Argundee with 1400 well mounted men, and that the Envoy in his wisdom sent 200 to pursue him as if they could have captured him, but so well did the Dost manage that he did not leave a camel behind, himself always with the rear guard of 300 men, and when his party were well advanced he then cantered on. But Mr. Macnaghten to underrate the resources of the Affghan Chief, and enhance his own political talents (of which Heaven knows he has little enough) declared that the Dost only had 200 followers left, and asked Sir John Keane to have them pursued with a small force, but Sir John knew better and said he would not risk the lives of his men and Officers in sending a small detachment on so hazardour an expedition—that if Mr. M —— wished him followed up with a large party it should be done. When the Dost escaped, the witty minister said, oh ! it does not matter it saves Government a lack of rupees A month ago intelligence reached Cabul that the Dost was at Khoolam with a large party, so one of the Shah's Infantry Corps with a troop of Horse Artillery were sent to drive him out of the territory, but now news comes from Toorkistan that the Dost and Morad Beg of Koondooz, with other Chiefs have joined their troops together which amount to a few thousand, consequently Brigadier Sale with the 27th and 25th are ordered to Bamian, and if they cannot get over the snow this year, we are to have a campaign in Balkh next year, and perhaps go to Bokara, so probably the Dost will have 7 months to collect men and bring round his standard some 20 or 30 thousand Toorkomans, and the campaign instead of ending appears to be only commencing, and what we have yet done is perhaps merely the preamble to the 'play.' The Shah has raised 3 Regiments of Affghans, who ought to be able to do good service, for when united they showed at Ghuznee in their desperate charge upon the Europeans (whom they even forced back) what they could do, and if Ghuznee had not in a measure been taken by surprise we should have lost a few more in killed and wounded ; for the Affghans were assembled where the false attack was made, and as the 300lbs. of powder blew the guards with the gate into the air, our troops got inside before the enemy found out their mistake, and even then it was a trial of strength between the British and Affghans, but the idomitable courage of the former broke the pride of the latter and won that famous place.

ALPHA.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

SIR,—You have justly remarked in your paper of the 16th instant, that after the conquest of Affghanistan "by far the most important act must be commenced upon," no less than a radical change in the state of that country, which has been torn in shreds, for generations past, by anarchy and violence, and it will be gratifying to yourself and the public to learn that the work has already commenced, as will appear by the following extract of a letter dated "Cabool" which has only now come to hand. "The Political Agent Captain Outram, of the province of Ghuznee on receiving intelligence of the descent of a considerable body of plunderers from the Kajrick mountains made a requisition for Troops to meet them, and Major Maclaren of the 16th N. I., commanding at Ghuznee, marched out at midnight of the 22nd September, with a Wing of his Regiment about 260 strong, 50 of Skinner's Horse under Lieutenant Broadfoot, 150 of the Shah's 1st Cavalry under Lieutenant Nicolson, and 150 Affghan Horsemen belonging to Ghuznee ; and by day-light of the following day the party reached the strong position of the Enemy at the bottom of a range of mountains protected by large rocks, on seeing the British dstachment the marauders ascended the mountains, and gained the tops of two of the highest, protected by rocks, behind which they planted their wall pieces, and long matchlocks supported on rests. After disposing of the Cavalry in suitable positions to intercept the enemy at the base, Major Maclaren ascended the mountains with his Officers and Sepoys in the face of a well directed fire from musquetry and showers of stones ; the Chiefs, for there were more than one, were conspicuously brandishing their swords, and shouting defiance at the party, both Officers and men having to struggle over a steep and rugged ascent ; as soon however as the tops were gained. the conflict became terrible, upwards of 120 threw down their arms to the Sepoys, and surrendered at discretion ; the Chiefs being disabled from wounds. The Major's plan of attack was so well arranged, and ably supported by all hands, that not a single man of the Kajricks escaped ; and among the prisoners have been discovered a few of those who had way-laid and murdered the lamented Colonel Herring. From fragments of English letters and other English property being found in possession of this gang of plunderers, (from birth and by profession) it is believed they were actively engaged in dodging Sir John Keane's Army on its march from Kandahar towards Cabool.

The officers wounded in this very smart affair are Lieutenant and Adjutant Balderson 16th Regt. and Lieut. Nicolson of the Shah's service ; both are doing well. A Ressaldar of Skinner's horse has been killed, and altogether from 12 to 18 men killed and wounded.

The immediate points of the expedition are the capture of a number of horses, camels, sheep, and a considerable portion of well finished fire arms and swords. The Bombay Army in progress towards Khelat will escape molestation from this gang, whose daring was so great that as Major Maclaren's party was returning towards Ghuznee the villagers of the Forts and Towns on the route, turned out to thank the Troops for their exploit, declaring that these Kajricks had penned them up within their walls, plundered their harvests, and that the gang had for years openly set at defiance the Troops and the authority of the Rulers of Cabool and Ghuznee." This you will remarks is the commencement of "the undertaking" which Mr. McNaughten must go through, and it is to be hoped the Sepoys will have, ere long, an opportunity of chastizing the boasting Kuzilbashes, as they richly deserve, for their supercilious airs towards the officers whenever at Cabool they are in the Town or other places at a distance from their men. I shall finish by quoting what was said 30 years ago by Mr. Elphinstone on the same subject. "They endeavour to maintain that all Affghans are equal. I once strongly urged on a very intelligent old man the superiority of a quiet and secure life under a powerful monarch, to the discords, the alarms and the blood which they owed to their present system ; and he replied, with great warmth, we are content with discord, with alarms, and with blood, but we will never be content with a master."

Yours obediently,
W. T.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—OCTOBER 25.

By private letters from Rangoon we learn, that our firm friend and faithful ally Tharawaddie, beg ins to find himself on no bed of roses, at least that his bed of roses--blood red roses no doubt they are if any—is pretty considerably sprinkled with thorns, which prick his coward conscience and disturb the serenity of his repose. It seems that he is alarmed by causes domestic as well as foreign. He dreads his own unpopularity, and he fears that if the British Government, attack him in one quarter, the Peguites will have at him in another, which in all probability would be the case. He is perplexed what to do with his unfortunate brother, who, it is generally supposed, will furnish an additional evidence of the truth of the observation, which has been made respecting the proximity of a monarch's death to his dethronement. It is generally thought that if the British Government would espouse the cause of the dethroned King, a revolution in his favor would take place in Ava ; but it is the opinion of a very intelligent correspondent on the spot, that it is by no means unlikely that Tharawaddie himself may voluntarily replace his brother on the throne. However this be, the system of Government which he is now pursuing, appears to threaten ruin to the trade and commerce of the country, as well as to afflict his subjects with all the miseries, with which a suspicious usurper and most sanguinary tyrant can visit them. It appears that Tharrawaddie, among other arms of his preventive or aggressive service, has engaged a Frenchman to construct a shoal of "Torpedoes" for him, and that cash for necessary combustibles for the fabrication of the "infernal engines," had been liberally *promised* ; but as Torpedoes any more than capons cannot exist, if only "promise fed," the Frenchman's "destructives" will be tardier in their explosions, than the Chartists of Birmingham. Tharawaddie's best policy would certainly be to restore his brother. As a monarch, the former will ever continue a *mauvais sujet.* In truth he is in a much worse condition than the miserable people over whom he rules. They are subject to one tormentor, whilst he is subject to a thousand—suspicion, fear, remorse, and ultimately despair This fact however, affords no manner of consolation to the miserable people of Burmah, who appear to be reduced to the last degree of wretchedness under Tharawaddie's rule.

The Semaphore reported the *Orissa*, Howes, from Bombay 25th September ; the *Regina*, Farquharson, from Cochin 2d Sept. and Colombo 3d Oct. ; the *Hamoody*, Nacoda, from Muscat 1st Sept. and Allepee (no date), and the *Nusrat Shaw*, Nacoda, from Muscat 12th Sept. and Allepee 1st Oct.

We regret to announce another most unfortunate casualty, which will very seriously effect our small and inefficient means of communication with Europe by Steam Agency. The *Atalanta* has been burnt, and as the *Bombay Gazette* states, "destroyed." It does not appear certain, whether this unfortunate steamer was that which was appointed to leave Bombay on the 28th inst., and for which we made up our packets in Calcutta, on the 12th ; but according to the *Bombay Gazette*, she was. If such be the case, following hard upon our recent disappointments, many of them inflicted, as it would appear, unnecessarily, if not wantonly, we shall have enough to do to keep in moderate temper. The days of superstition are, luckily, not coeval with the days of Steam Navigation, we will not therefore, believe, that there is a spell cast upon our endeavours, or that Lord Glenelg possesses any other property of a witch excepting that his name may be read either *Anglice* or *Hebraice*, or, as the sailors have it, fore and aft ; but most undoubtedly the cause of Steam in India, has been exposed to a series of calamities, sufficient to make enthusiasm itself despond, in any other caus ; but

Though the cause be tempest tost
Yet it never shall be lost.

Such a succession of failures and disappointments, will, probably, induce many to give up and cease to make use of the present system, with its "latest safe dates,' its steamers sailing without the mails, turning back for want of water, or with a broken shaft, or sidling away with "looks askance" at the monsoon. Many, we doubt not, will, with utter disgust, turn from the' humbug of a partial and exclusive system of "Little Easterns," given us, as an equivalent for the great comprehensive plan upon which the Great Westerns are built and launched for transalantic navigation. It is true that an accident by fire, is a casualty, for which neither the Court of Directors, nor the Whig ministry, nor Sir J. C. Hobhouse, are to blame ; but it is very hard that we should have that patience, which should support us under their inevitable interruptions, exhausted by the voluntary inflictions of Courts and Presidents of Boards. We perceive that the *Hugh Lindsay* is in harbour at Bombay, but whether she be ready, or within what time she may be got ready, to take on the mail, that was to have been forwarded by the *Atalanta*, we have no means of ascertaining or even conjecturing---and let her be in her best trim, and fit to start on a moment's notice, which we by no means suppose, she is but a *Little Eastern*, and fit only for Little Pedlington navigation. "Let no man say he is at the worst," says one of Shakespeare's unfortunates---and he lived before the Bombay dak, or *Little Eastern*, existed.---*Oct.* 26.

We have been favoured by the perusal of a *Glasgow* paper of the 11th of August, in which we remark an advertisement of the intended sale of "That remarkably fine new Steam Ship of 1200 tons (N. M.) over all, intended to be called the India (but may be named by the purchaser) built at Greenock, by Messrs. John Scott and Sons, for the India Steam Ship Company, in the most substantial manner, without regard to expense." This is the vessel that Sir John Ross was to have brought out, and that was to have been our first "*Great Eastern*," and which, it was subsequently reported, was to have been bought by the E. I. Company, for this country. Here then is another grievous disappointment. But *nil desperandum*, must be our principle, though the patience of any but the man of Uz himself, would well night give way under these reiterations of failure, in what might, could, should, and would, have been and ought to have been, had there been faith in the word of Courts or Ministers. However, as the sale of the *India* was not to take place till the 22d of August, there still remained a *locus penitentiæ* for the Court of Directors, of which we earnestly hope that they availed themselves of.---*Oct.* 28.

ENGLISHMAN.—OCTOBER 25.

We understand that Major General Lindsay of the Artillery, proceeds to England with his family in the *Owen Glendower*.

We mentioned some time ago, on the authority of a correspondent, that official intimation had been received. that the 16th Foot would be relieved by the 50th from N. S Wales. We now hear that in compliance with the recommendation of Colonel Warre, commanding the depôt at Chatham, a detachment consisting of five serjeants, five corporals, and fifteen steady and intelligent privates, will proceed to England immediately, (at least with the invalids) to assist in training the recruits preparatory to the arrival of the regiment in England. The head-quarters of the 16th will be detained in India eighteen months longer, as the 50th Foot cannot come on to India until, the 96th has arrived in Australia.

GREAT MORTALITY AT BERHAMPORE.

To the Editor of the Indian Journal of Medical and Physical Science.

Sir,—The materials of the following notes have been chiefly obtained through the kindness of the present distinguished Inspector General of her Majesty's Hospitals in India, and are here given with the sole view of calling attention to an important, but hitherto neglected subject, and of eliciting the truth.

Statements as to the results of climate, or of the influence of locality on health, are of little value unless they comprehend a wide range of observation in years ; and it is much to be regretted that owing to an unacquaintance with this fact, statements have frequently gone forth bearing an imposing appearance of truth, while they in reality contain nothing deserving of reliance. The value of averages depends on the number of observations ; 'for it is obvious that if the observations are few in number, the extremes may be all in excess, or all in defect.' It is thus, through a wide range of comparison that 'the extreme quantitative differences existing between the several things observed, compensate one another, and leave a mean result which accurately expresses the value of the greater number of the things observed, forming the very hinge on which the numerical method turns.'

The following tables are believed to be of value, and admit of no dispute as to the question of the excessively fatal nature of the climate of the respective stations, and of Berhampore especially—always a low, malarious locality ; but in the year 1793, according to Dr. Burke, some changes took place in the condition of the river, which gave additional vigour to the local causes of disease ; and from that time the mortality has increased.

The Military buildings at Berhampore, according to a statement obtained from the office of the Accountant General, cost, from first to last, (in 77 years) the enormous sum of sixteen millions, eight hundred and odd thousand pounds sterling ; and if the cost on account of lives lost in excess of the mortality to be expected at a better selected station were added, we should perhaps find that Berhampore has proved one of the most costly *stations* ever occupied by British troops.—Up. Park, Jamaica, perhaps not excepted.

In perusing the following tables it is necessary to make sundry corrections ; and first, the strength of the troops is stated generally at the maximum annual rate in the older medical returns, and exceeds therefore by more than ten per cent, the mean monthly strength ; and to the deaths also must be added those of invalids who may die on their arrival there ; so that making all the necessary corrections, we must add at least ten (10) to the result here exhibited.

The following table is constructed from materials obtained from the office of the Military Auditor General ; and imperfect as these are, the result is interesting as illustrative of the influence of the particular locality on European health to as remote a period as is now perhaps obtainable.—

Years.	Strength	Deaths	Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of Strength.	Remarks.
1788	497	47	94,56	
1791	230	19	82,60	11 Months at the Station.
1792	157	18	114,64	
1793	183	23	125,68	
1794	290	29	100,0	10 Months at the Station.
1796	245	35	138,77	
1797	383	44	114.88	9 Months at the Station.
1798	403	46	114,14	
1806	835	53	63,47	5 Months at the Station.
1807	84[illegible]	59	45,99	There is reason to conclude that none of the Corps during these years were at the station during the entire years.
1808	726	46	63,36	
1809	721	45	62,41	
1810	512	30	58,59	
Total.	6830	473		
Average.	463,11,13	36 5,15	90,69	

The following Table exhibits the Deaths amongst the European Soldiers stationed at Berhampore for twenty years.

Years.	Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of strength.
1814	756	76	100,529
1815	584	62	106,164
1817	785	105	10,757
1818	770	64	83,177
1819	484	68	137,688
1820	860	48	55,814
1821	838	38	45,346
1822	693	78	112,554
1823	1033	84	81,316
1824	484	58	119,834
1825	636	55	86,477
1826	527	136	258,64
1827	878	61	69 474
1828	897	105	117,56
1829	799	131	163,954
1830	708	50	70,621
1831	752	67	89,95
1832	710	57	80,208
1833	712	36	50,561
1834	750	31	36,471
Total.	13,766	1,410	
Average.	668 3-10	70½	102,498

The following Table exhibits the Sickness as well as the Mortality for the years specified.

Years.	Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1000 of Strength.	
				Admitted.	Died.
1822	693	1,559	78	2,249,64	112,55
1823	1,033	1,979	84	1,915,78	8[illegible],31
1824	484	148	58	3[illegible]5,78	119,8[illegible]
1825	636	310	55	50,157	86,47
1826	527	3,[illegible]35	136	5.759,01	2[illegible]8,06
1827	878	3,510	61	3,997,72	69,47
1828	897	2,539	105	2,830,54	117,06
1829	798	1,743	131	2.181.47	16[illegible],95
1830	708	1,440	50	2,033,89	7[illegible],62
1831	752	1.807	67	2,402,92	89,09
1832	710	1,141	67	1,607,04	94,86
1833	712	885	36	1,242,97	50,56
1834	850	1,297	31	1,525,88	36,47
Total.	9,679	21,402	959		
Average	744,7-13	1.646,4-13	73,10-13	2,196,47	103,83

At Berhampore the injury lay in the locality, the barack and hospital accommodation being altogether unexceptionable ; but these last, after 77 years of trial, were found insufficient to the correction of an original error, and the station was abandoned in 1825, by order of Lord William Bentinck.

SECUNDERABAD.

The great mortality at the station of Secunderabad is referrable to the following causes ; viz. the occupation by the troops of one of the worst known localities, as regards health, yet surrounded by such as are quite as noted for their salubrity ; barracks and hospitals of unusually bad construction, the former being 'composed of two squares enclosing one another, so as to make assurance doubly sure against the possibility of perfect ventilation ;' defective drainage and sewerage.

In no station in the south of India, except Masulipatam, which has been abandoned, is the mortality so great : and it is produced, as might be expected, chiefly by fever and dysentery of formidable characters :—in short, it would be difficult to determine which is most to be lamented in this unhappy choice of position, the defects of nature or those of art. There died at this station between the years of 1804 and 1835, the large number of 2620, being officers, soldiers, women and children of the British regiments, inhabiting the objectionable locality and buildings spoken of ;

In 1804 the proportion of deaths to strength was 1 in 3,75
" 1805 do. do. do. 1 in 8,22
" 1811 do. do. do. 1 in 5,08
" 1814 do. do. do. 1 in 8,73
" 1815 do. do. do. 1 in 3,26
" 1816 do. do. do. 1 in 6,56
" 1826 do. do. do. 1 in 5,26
" 1827 do. do. do. 1 in 8,96
" 1834 do. do. do. 1 in 8,39
" 1837 do. do. do. 1 in 7,10
Average proportion of deaths to strength during 35 years 1 in 11,89

It is proper here to state, on the authority of the late Dr. Burke, Inspector General, that the excess of casualties in Her Majesty's regiment at Secunderabad, over that of any corps in the other stations of the Madras presidency during four years, 'is 117 men—a loss intrinsically of that station, exclusive of officers, women and chidren.'

Dr. Burke is worthy of being heard on another important question arising out of this subject ; namely, that of finance. 'It has been stated that every European soldier landed in India costs the state £100 sterling, calculating from which, the intrinsic loss of 117 European soldiers by Secunderabad in 4¾ years £11,700 sterling ; but as these 117 men have to be replaced, the doing so will cost also £11,700, to which must be added the loss in acclimatizing these latter, amounting on the lowest calculation, to ⅛th or £1,462, giving a sum total of £24,862, as the actual loss sustained in 4¾ years, or probably as three lacks of rupees in five years. But as Secunderabad would appear to have been a station for European troops for at least thirty years, the cost to the state for that period may be estimated at twelve lacks at least.'

Many persons (of the class who would save farthings at the expense of the health, comfort and efficiency of the soldier) will give ready ear, and take care thoroughly to understand this kind of reasoning, who would not be at the troubble even to listen to medical representations. These last are easily disposed of ; and whenever it is troublesome to think, they have only to be stigmatized as a speculative philanthrophy, and the question is set at rest, for another term of years.

Dr. Robert Jackson assures us that this state of things—so injurious to the soldier's welfare—will continue, 'until physicians have the place in councils of military commanders that is due to science: the health and history of the late wars in Europe is demonstrative in proof of the important fact that military life has been sacrificed in an enormous proportion to ignorance ; that is, to the unwillingness of commanders to be advised on subjects which they could not themselves be supposed to know.'

The reflection here cast on British commanders, by the ablest and most experienced military physician of any age or country, is deserving of all consideration. The character given to the generals of his country (and no man knew them better) does not belong to military talent ; for Napoleon, the first of commanders was most careful of military health, where military or political necessity did not imperiously controul him.

This is true, whatever prejudice or ignorance may urge to the contrary : and it is also true that the hospital arrangements for the French troops in the Peninsula were far superior to ours.

Napoleon knew both how to estimate and reward military surgeons, and 'there was no point of warfare which more engaged his attention than the care of sick and wounded; and he being monarch as well as general, furnished his hospitals with all things requisite, even with luxuries.'—*Col. Napier's History.*

Of all British commanders, Moore cultivated and understood this subject most attentively : he, who of all our generals knew best how to train the soldiers for battle, knew also how best to preserve the soldier's health.

The following table exhibits the Sickness as well as the Mortality for the 35 years specified ; also the proportion of Deaths to Strength.

Years.	Strength	Admission.	Deaths	Ratio per thousand of mean Strength.		proportion of Deaths to Strength
				Admitted.	Died.	
1804	875	2,389	233	2,718,857	266,285	1 in 3,75
1805	831	3,851	101	4,634,175	121,540	1 in 8,22
1806	870	1,962	51	2,255,172	58,599	1 in 17,05
1807	860	1,415	53	1,633,729	61,627	1 in 16,34
1808	791	885	39	1,118,837	49,429	1 in 20 28
1809	810	854	26	1,054,320	32,098	1 in 31,15
1810	882	1,327	83	1,504,535	94,104	1 in 10,62
1811	1,005	2,026	173	2,015 910	172,139	1 in 5,06
1812	805	1,037	36	1.289,192	44,970	1 in 22 36
1813	850	947	64	1,114,117	75,294	1 in 13,28
1814	821	2,642	94	3,218,026	114,506	1 in 8,73
1815	238	1,763	73	7,407,563	306,722	1 in 3,26
1816	454	1,527	69	3,366,052	152,982	1 in 6,56
1817	534	507	14	949,438	26,217	1 in 38,14
1818	917	1,396	52	1,539,140	5 .331	1 in 17,63
1819	520	1,593	29	3,065,461	55,769	1 in 17,93
1820	712	1,985	60	2,787,921	84,241	1 in 11,86
1821	885	2,022	51	2,961,581	57,627	1 in 17,35
1822	913	2,832	46	3,10[illegible],861	50,383	1 in 19,84
1823	932	2,841	60	3,048,283	64,377	1 in 15,53
1824	925	3,118	51	3,378,102	55,135	1 in 18,13
1825	955	2,836	47	3,001,027	49,214	1 in 20,31
1826	606	2,860	115	4,752,805	189,768	1 in 5,26
1827	753	1,927	84	2,559,096	111,553	1 in 8,96
1828	870	1,681	49	1,932,183	56,321	1 in 17,75
1829	887	1,916	30	2,160,090	33,821	1 in 29,56
1830	824	1,485	39	1,102,184	47,329	1 in 21,18
1831	868	1,474	29	1,698,156	33,410	1 in 29,93
1832	746	1.406	49	1,840,314	64,136	1 in 15,22
1833	547	1,692	43	3,111,499	78,610	1 in 12,72
1834	613	2,152	73	3,510,603	119,086	1 in 8,39
1835	613	1,729	43	2,820,554	70,146	1 in 14,25
1836	740	1,286	40	1,737,837	54,054	1 in 18,50
1837	888	1,464	125	1,646,396	140,765	1 in 7,10
1888	739	1.316	52	1,645,599	70,365	1 in 14,21
Total.	27,079	64,793	2,276	....	......	....
Averg.	77,324,35	1,851,853	65,1.35	2,394,566	84,890	1 in 11,89

A MILITARY SURGEON.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—OCTOBER 25.

We have seen letters from Burmah of late dates, but they contain not an item of news.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Sir Jasper Nicolls, after keeping the good people of the City of Palaces on the tip-toe of expectation for the last two days, landed this day at half-past ten, with the usual ceremonies. His Excellency, we are happy to say, looked exceedingly well.

The cause of detention of the *Golconda* was her grounding on a very dangerous bank—the Muckraputty Lump - at half-past nine yerterday morning. The *Ganges* immediately after, grounded also, and both vessels were as near being capsized as possible—however both, after considerable difficulty, got off and proceeded towards Port—they arrived off the Gardens late last evening, when the steamer left them there, for the purpose of bringing up a passenger from below—this morning at seven, Colonel Macleod and some other gentlemen proceeded down in the Governor General's state budgerow, to meet His Excellency ; they saw the steamer coming up, hailed her, and both proceeded alongside the *Golconda*, and His Excellency, after partaking of breakfast, left the ship and wended his way to this good city. While he was landing the Fort guns boomed forth their loud welcome in honor of the occasion, and the French frigate, decked out in all the colors of the rainbow, and many more (for this was *washing day* on board), paid a similar compliment. After landing, His Excellency was escorted into the Government House in the Fort, where, we believe, it is His Excellency's intention to take up his residence for the present.

We understand the Directors of the Bank of Bengal came to a decision yesterday as to the choice of a successor to the late Mr. Henderson—Mr. J. B. Plumbe,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

formerly of the Treasury, and but a short time in the Bank, was the fortunate man chosen by the Directors, but on a reduced salary of nine hundred Rupees.

Our readers will peruse with interest an account of the destruction of the *Atalanta*, which we have transferred to our pages from the columus of the *Bombay Courier*. Two powerful Steamers will shortly be at our command---this will make a good opportunity for disposing of our Overland Communications without referring at all to Bombay---an event so greatly to be desired on every account, that, on the best reflection we can give to it, we are disposed to concur in the opinion that the sooner circumstances cause a separation the better. An extraordinary fatality attaches to the Bombay Scheme---for it has only been productive of disaster and disappointment. It rests with ourselves to put an end to the latter, and with such vessels as the *Indian Queen*, and the one building at Moulmein, we may confidently calculate on reaping the full advantage to which we have long looked forward, in being able to manage our own Steam affairs without relying on the miserable arrangements made at Bombay.--*Oct* 26.

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER.—OCT. 23.

Our Calcutta and Bombay papers demand from us no further notice than the extracts we have taken from them—to be found elsewhere; saving and excepting that our Burmese friend (Tharawaddie) is playing coolly with our apathy. The article which inclines us so to think, we subjoin from the *Bengal Hurkaru*.

"By private letters from Maulmain of the 9th of September, we learn that Tharawaddie is adopting the principles of political economy too largely acted upon by Mahomed Ali of Egypt. He is establishing trading monopolies on his own account, and making large importations of muskets and timber and other commodities, thus ruining the general trade of the country, in order to enrich his treasury. If he is afraid to commence hostilities against us, it would seem that he employs himself in waging war against the prosperity of his own subjects. Truly to suppress this barbarian would be a mercy to millions, and yet has he spat upon us with impunity."

Carrying on our intelligence from these sources, we glean that Sir *Henry Fane* is about to betake himself home in the early part of January, in the *Malabar*, and that Sir *John Keane* is likely to be a fellow passenger; that the Governor of Bombay has betaken himself to the Mahabuleshwur Hills for a month; that he is extremely vexed at the Sattarah affair, more so at the Calcutta remonstrance about the last despatch, and *still* more at the "blow up" of the *Atalanta* Steamer. We can readily join Sir *J. Carnac* in *one* of his *inquietudes*. He finds now that Leadenhall Street air, an easy chair at the India House, with a potential voice in all public meetings, was preferable (except in amount) to the situation he both holds and finds irksome to fulfil. *He* is not the first who entertained the same idea; he is not the first who has become disgusted with Eastern situations. He has himself however, if we mistake not to thank himself for any irksomeness which his change from *Harley Street* to *Bombay* may have brought upon him.

We nevertheless entertain higher views than these of Sir J. Carnac. We *can* and *do* expect that an acquaintance with the country and the native character will guide his discrimination in many acts affecting the amelioration of the one and the better prospects of the other; for we cannot bring ourselves to think that the mere circumstance of "place" induced the Chairmen of the India Company, at his time of life, and with his family, to forsake England and its enjoyments, for the cares of a Bombay Governorship, the proximate chances of Cholera; hot wines and hotter winds; the amalgamation of *dust* and *Dadabhoys* he must be prepared to meet,—unless (as we hinted before) he had made up his mind to become the people's friend.

Hitherto it seems his honor's attention has been laudably directed. His visit, and its consequence to Sattarah, wears the semblance of justice and justness going hand-in-hand. So far 'tis well—and as we have no other *public* criteria whereon to place a judgment, it is only just and fair to take the brightest view of the subject, as presented to us, and to entertain the hope that our high opinions of Sir James's character, in his official character, will not be challenged.

It devolves on us to record, and which we do with regret, the death of that excellent Chaplain, the Reverend Mr. *Tomes* at Secundarabad on the 23d Instant. We have testimony for saying that "*his brief career was bright*, and that very many join us in the expression of regret at his decease.—*Oct.* 31.

Rumour has it that the 21st Fusileers are coming round from Bengal to relieve the 54th, whose term of duty, by regulation, has sometime passed: in recording this report, we do so only as chroniclers of "passing events and current rumours" though we may be permitted to state that the advent we announce, (at least) carries with it the semblance of credibility; particularly, when we add from personal experience, that a relief to the Corps has been for some time both sought and expected---with every justice too. The 54th have waited patiently for a relief for more than a twelve month; if they can, and do, get it, we shall be happy---opposed as we are to the prevailing system of lengthened *Foreign Service*, to which so many of our Corps are reduced.---*Ibid.*

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.---OCT, 29.

THE REVD. MR. TOMES.—It is with deep regret that we announce the decease of the Rev. W. Tomes, A. B. Chaplain, at Secunderabad, on the morning of the 23rd Instant. The career of this much lamented and truly amiable Minister of the Gospel has been alas but brief, but his unaffected piety and never ceasing attentions to his clerical duties even to the last, will long endear his memory to those amongst whom his existence terminated.

RUMOURS OF THE DAY.---H. M. 21st or Royal North British Fusiliers are, we hear, coming round from Calcutta to relieve the 54th Foot.

KURNOOL.—Our latest accounts from Kurnool are to the 23rd Instant, to which date the discoveries continued, and latterly with increasing interest, as the labors of the Sappers and Miners had brought to light a great number of boxes, bags, and *dekchas*, filled with Specie; and the Nawab's women had given information that treasure to a large amount was concealed in the apartments of the Zenana which being still occupied by the females, in number about 300, had been hitherto left unexplored. We heartily congratulate the Force on this most desirable termination of the Kurnool Campaign, as in common with our Cotemporary of the *Spectator*, we cannot for a moment doubt that the Government will follow the precedent given after the capture of Coorg, [a parallel case] by recognizing as legitimate Prize property, all the Specie, Ordnance Military Stores, &c. belonging to the Nawab, which may be discovered in the Fort of Kurnool. We subjoin our latest letter from that quarter :---

SICKNESS AMONGST THE EUROPEAN TROOPS.—A Medical friend in the interior, who is alike distinguished for professional attainments and humane consideration for the European Soldiery, has kindly favoured us with his opinions on the causes of the sickness usually prevalent at this Season in European Regiments, as follows:—

"Do we not always find that when the monsoon is over—the nights cold—with a heavy dew in the mornings—that sickness in European Regiments always increases—the prevailing Diseases being Fever and Dysentery?

"Is this the period however, to find the *decomposition* of decaying vegetables going on most rapidly? Certainly not.

"How is it then, that many Medical men have been so long so blinded by theoretical prejudices, as to believe that such is the season of pestiferous Paludal Effluvia, when the very reverse is the fact?

"The reason is the same as that which induces one goose to follow another—Imbecility, and want of observation. Look at the extraordinary development of Galvanic Electricity which goes on in the unhealthy seasons, when the ground is saturated with moisture, vegetation in its growing youth (not decay), the days hot, and the nights cold: Let us ask Mr. Taylor, the Astronomer; and Dr. MacLeod our Chemical Physician, to explain the state of the atmosphere--or that influence which diseases the nervous system, the blood and the functions of the human *organic* system at such periods of the year.

"During the Electric tension present in the season of the dry lands winds, the nerves are strong, the blood florid, and all the functions are performed with energy—even Invalids then feel braced up.

If European Soldiers sleep out of Barracks in the damp seasons (and we fear their premises are badly adapted for sleeping inside at any season), then it is we see them sicken, and die then is the time people should sleep in upstair rooms, who have the means of so doing,—then is the time to take care that perspiration receives no check—then is the time to mind our Electricity.

"We have been led to these remarks from learning that the European Troops at Kamptee, Secunderabad, and Cannanore, have been very sickly of late: and if the 15th Hussars are to be huddled in the Barrack at Cannanore, along with the 94th Regiment; we shall have a repetition of the mischief which happened at Bellary in May last, from the same cause viz. *Crowding into badly ventilated rooms.* If the authorities do not take warning from experience, they will assuredly be held responsible for the consequences!"

CEYLON HERALD. OCT 18.

Notwithstanding the indisposition of the Governor which prevents his filling up important judicial vacancies, the following train of appointments was last Wednesday issued from the Colonial Office.—

Charles P. Layard Esq. is appointed District Judge of Trincomalie in the room of Mr. Rodney, who retires with the full salary of £1000 a year.

Algernon Stewart Esq. Acting District Judge of Galle—[*Query*---why not fixed?---Mr. Layard is fixed Judge of Trincomalie]---with half salaries of his, acting office and permanent one £500 x 275=775.

Thomas Lavalliere Esq. Acting District Judge of Caltura.

———O'Grady Esq. Assistant Agent at Jaffna, £150.

Mr. Blair retires on Pension—Mr. Buller is confirmed in consequence District Judge of Colombo No. l. South, and Acting Government Agent of the Western Province.

Thomas Oswin Esq. is confirmed District Judge of Negombo, £550.

William Charles Gibson Esq. Acting District Judge of Colombo No. l. South, retaining his Auditorship of the Savings' Bank and Commissioner of the Loan Board but resigning the Auditorship of the Supreme Court £500 x £100 £200=£800

Charles Webster Esq. is appointed Acting District Judge at Kandy No I North

The Hon'ble G. Talbot Acting District Judge of *Minor*—no—Manaar £150 x 150=£300.

———Tranchell Esq Acting Assistant Government Agent at Trincomalie.

On the appointment of Mr. Layard we congratulate the good folks at Trincomalie. The satisfaction that he has rendered both at Negombo & Galle, the immense arrears of business he had cleared up at the latter place, the respectability of his general acquirements, and the impartiality of his decisions, eminently qualify him to fill an office so important. Of the appointment of the other Civil Servants too, we shall offer no comment at present, as we understand that the Civil situations *must* be first distributed amongst them and only the refuse given to others, (mutandis, we would add.) But then comes Messrs. O'Grady and Tranchell and it is not easy to find out what are the claims that entitle these Gentlemen to promotion. Here have the Burghers fresh resson to memoralize the Secretary of State. It is said however that it is on the recommendation of this last named personage that the appointments have been made. If so, the memorial would inform him of the injustice he has been guilty.

The subjoined paragraph, taken from the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, will, we doubt not, prove acceptable to our Commercial readers:—

"THE COLONIAL FREE WAREHOUSE PORTS.—It gives us pleasure to notice the increasing estimation in which our neighbouring Port (Simon's Town) is looked upon, as among others, several vessels with Coffee had lately arrived there—*to land and re-export their Cargoes for the English Markets*—and we hope that ere long the Commercial World will more generally appreciate and avail itself of the *accommodations* and *advantages* which the favorable situation of these our *Free Ports* in South Africa hold forth. Considerable improvements are going on in all of them; large and commodious Warehouses are erecting in *Cape Town*; and at *Fort Elizabeth* the so much wanted *Jetty* is progressing, a work considered, in every point of view, as likely very materially to contribute to the fast rising prosperity of that Port".

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 9th NOVEMBER, 1839.

Arrivals, 4th Nov. Her Majesty's Ship *Larne*, Capt. P. J. Blake from Madras 6th, Colombo 21st October—5th November Ship *Kingston* H. McLean Master from Muscat 26th Oct.—7th Nov. Ship *Drongan* John McKenzie Master from Calcutta 24th August, Madras 27th Sept.—*Passenger*, Capt. Lovett, Country Service.

Sir Henry Fane arrived at the Presidency on Wednesday last, accompanied by Genl. Churchill, and Col. Beresford, and has for the present taken up his quarters at Malabar point. His health, we hear, is much improved, since he came down.

The festival of the Dewallee ended yesterday. To a stranger the Hindoo mode of closing the old and ushering in the new year appears about as rational and harmless, as any thing we have seen at the same season in other countries. We were particularly pleased with the order, good humour and gay appearance of the crowds that turned out in the Evenings.

Our cotemporary the *Durpun* has a very good article upon the subject that led to the correspondence between the Bishop of London and Sir Charles Forbes. It will well repay the perusal.

It was stated, some time ago, that an order had come out for the construction of certain Vessels of war of the largest class in this Dockyard, in consequence of which very considerable alterations would require to be made. We now hear that the new Slips about to be laid down for this purpose will extend as far as the Saluting Battery, and as they will mask some of the Guns of the Fort, Government has determined to erect a Fort on the Sunken Rock, with a small light House attached, which will effectually protect the Harbour, and at the same time do away with the necessity of the Light Vessel. The Vanguard is said to be the intended model for the new Ships, and a nobler could not be selected from the whole British Navy. Mr. Allen the new Master Builder arrived by the *Berenice*.

The experience of the last three or four months has proved, beyond all question, that Tatta, as a military station, must be abandoned. The following Extract of a letter from Karachee, dated so late as the 23d ulto. shews not only that the number in Hospital has not decreased, but that the disease has assumed a much more fatal form, and is telling fearfully upon the Troops. It is described as resembling strongly the fever that appeared at Kaira, and ultimately led to the abandonment of that Station. Whether, in the knowledge of this, Col. Pottinger will still insist upon his recorded opinion being acted on, remains to be seen; whether that opinion ought to outweigh, with the Government, the returns of the sick and dead since the Troops were stationed there, cannot, in any rational mind, admit of a doubt. The Government has already, we believe, more than once, fallen into the error of selecting unhealthy stations, and must be quite alive to all the inconveniences resulting from it. If it is necessary that, besides Karachee, there should be a military station in Lower Scinde, *upon the River*, Jerruk ought to have the preference from the many advantages it holds out, and particularly its healthy position, which attracted the attention, and we recollect drew forth some laudatory remarks from the Medical Gentlemen with the Army, on its advance. We cannot better illustrate the necessity and great importance, of being most particular in the choice of Military Stations, than by referring to an article in our Paper to-day, relative to Berhampore and Secunderabad, extracted from a late number of the India Journal of Medical and Physical science, where the subject is treated of with much ability, and the fatal effects of a bad choice, in every point of view, clearly shewn.

"The 22d have marched from Tatta for Sukkur, leaving 270 sick behind. The Weekly State, received this-day from Tatta, of the 26th Regt. gives that corps 240 in Hospital with 8 deaths during the week. The fever there is getting more fatal than at first. When we had a Force at Kaira, during that severe fever season, which obliged the Government to give up the place, it happened in the same manner as at Tatta, viz. that the fevers caught at the commencement were not so fatal, but that towards the end of October it began to tell fearfully. I hear that, in spite of this horrible scourge, Col. Pottinger still persists in his first opinion of the Place, saying with his usual obstinacy, "My opinion is recorded with the Governor General" I hope we shall remain here as I think it the most healthy and pleasant Climate I have seen in India. I don't know whether I mentioned the death of McLeod of the Engineers at Tatta. Messrs. Shaw and Ottley have arrived here ill of fever; the latter has gone on sick Certificate to Bombay."

We beg our Readers to turn to the General orders, and they will there find the Report of a Court Martial held upon Mr. Midshipman Balfour of the Indian navy, an officer of 10 years standing, accused of some thing or other, said to be prejudical to his own character and to the service. The Court acquitted him fully and honorably of the charges, the Commander in Chief approves and confirms, and the whole concludes by the Adjutant General ordering Mr Balfour to be released from arrest and to return to his duty. Now we do not suppose our readers will believe it, yet it is a fact, apparent on the face of the proceedings, that Mr. Balfour has been under arrest for these unfounded charges since the 20th of May last, nearly six months, during all which time he has been out of employment, stript of his proper rights and of all the advantages that his rank and length of Service entitled him to, with the additional satisfaction of seeing his Juniors in the Service placed in appointments, to which he had a preferable claim, and must have been nominated, but for the aforesaid unfounded charges and arrest. We do not know what relief the regulations of the Navy give in such a case, but were it our own, we should certainly never submit quietly to such a loss, as this most unjustifiable arrest must have entailed upon Mr. Balfour.

We borrow from the Calcutta Papers, received yesterday, some news brought by the *Nymph*, from China to the 17th August and Singapore to the 27th September, which will be found below—It seems that the persecution directed against the English has been renewed, in consequence of Captain Elliot's refusal to deliver up the sailor, who killed the Chinaman at Hong Kong, and which has led to a military demonstration by the Chinese against Macao, and to the whole of the English, with their families, being forced to quit that place—It would appear that the Chinese authorities desplay the utmost eagerness to possess themselves of the person of an Englishman, with what object it is not difficult to conjecture, and it is, therefore, matter of no surprise that Captain Elliot should refuse to deliver up the Culprit, even though he had been without any instructions from his Government on the subject—So far as can be gathered from our Singapore Cotemporary the Opium prospects do not appear very bright at present—As yet we have received neither Papers nor letters, and can of course add nothing to what is given below from our Calcutta Cotemporaries, though we hope to be in possession of farther particulars before our next issue.

The following is an extract from the *Canton Press* of 17th August and from the *Free Press* of yesterday's date, containing the latest China intelligence we have seen. The *Maulmain* was not intended to touch, at Singapore, being bound for Bombay, and brought few letters for this place. We learn from Captain Guy of the *Maulmain* that sales of Opium, on the coast were very difficult to effect in consequence of the vigilance of the Chinese cruisers. The *Ann* was attacked while at anchor by two Junks, and would have been taken had she not slipped and run. It will be seen from the annexed extracts that there is little probability of any arrangements being speedily made to admit of British vessels proceeding to Whampoa. The *Charlotte* for Calcutta was the next vessel to leave after the *Maulmain*.

(*From the Canton Press*, 17*th August*.)

It will be seen from the following edicts, a translation of which we owe to the kindness of a friend that the Commisssioner has again threatened to deprive the English new resident at Macao of food and servants, unless the man who killed a Chinese in an affray at Hongkong be given up. These threats have already been partly carried into effect, many of the servants having left and market people having been punished for selling food to foreigners. Under these circumstances a meeting of British residents was convened yesterday at the Superintendent's office, at which a Committee was appointed to deliberate on the best means to be adopted. We have not heard yet what the result of the Committe's labours has been. In the meantime the British residents are preparing to leave Macao, and most of the ladies will embark we believe, this day. Captain Elliot has on several occasions said that he held the most positive orders from his Government under no circumstances whatsoever, to deliver a British subject over to the Chinese; and unless these latter withdraw their pretensions we do not see how the present difficulty can be arranged. The Commissioner and Governor of Canton, are, it is said on their way to Macao, accompanied by a strong detachment of troops, which are however, as a proclamation from the Kenn min foo inform the Chinese, of Macao, not to enter this town, but to remain at Casa branca, to avoid causing unnecessary alarm. The Chinese authorities appear to be very anxious to obtain possession of the person of some British subject or other for in Canton about a week since, on their entertaining suspicion of the Captain of an American ship at Whampoa being an Englishman, a Wei-yune with some police were sent, and it was only on the most solemn assurance from his Consignee of his being an American, that he remained unmolested.

In another column will be found on account of the proceedings at the Court of Oyer and Terminer held on board the *Fort William* at Hong-kong on Tuesday last, the 13th instant. The case tried presented little of interest, being merely of riot and assault, but as being the first British Criminal Court held in the Chinese waters, it deserves attention. The arrangements gave we understand general satisfaction and a number of spectators from the surrounding ships were present.

(*From the* Singapore *Free Press* 26*th Sept.*)

CHINA.---Yesterday afternoon the arrival of the *Maulmain*, from Macao the 26th ult was reported, but we have unfortunately received neither papers nor letters of our own; and for the *Canton Press* of 17th August, from which we are enabled to lay an extract before our readers in another column, we are indebted to the kindness of a subscriber by whom it has been supplied.

From this it will be seen that in consequence of the death of a Chinese, at the hands of some foreigner, in an affray at Hongkong, the Imperial Commissioner was taking measures that seemed likely to render it necessary for all the British residents at Macao to seek shelter on board ship. From a letter which we have also seen, it seems that until the affray alluded to had occurred, things remained much in the state as before: but a Postscript of 18th August adds;---"All changed; our provisions stopped; our servants taken away; the ladies embarked for safety, the *proscribed* gone too, and a watch and ward provided."

The only other occurrence of note respecting which we can glean any intelligence is, that Captain Elliott held a Court of Oyer and Terminer at Hong-kong on the 13th of August!!!

Singapore, 27*th September* 1839.

OPIUM.—A few days before the arrival of the *Nymph*, *Red Rover* and *Sir Edward Ryan*, the stock of Opium was reduced to about 50 chests, held by two or three Europeans, and two or three boats leaving for the East Coast and Sambas, prices were run up to about Drs. 400 *a* 410, Cash, and Drs. 420,2 months, at which some of the shop-heepers also purchased expecting prices to go higher, but the actual demand being only for a very few chests, prices declined, and sales could not be effected previous to the arrival of the above-named vessels on the 23d instant, at Drs. 380; and as those vessels brought in all about 288 chests, and the schooner, *Rover*, *Lady Wallace* and *Inez* being daily expected with further considerable supplies, holders become anxious to sell, but there being no actual demand—no offers could be obtained except for a few chests for shipment on speculation to China, and on the 25th inst. about 25 chests were sold at Drs. 345 *a* 350, 2 months. The arrival of the *Maulmain* from China on the afternoon of the 25th instant with very unfavorable accounts of the state of the trade on the Coast and at the outer anchorages, induced some small holder (native shop-keepers who had just imported about 50 chests from Penang and purchased here previously at high rates) to force sales, and they accordingly bartered for Piece Goods, &c. and sold on a credit of 2 months at Drs. 320 315, 310, and even Drs. 300 per chest on the night of the 26th, and yesterday morning a few chests were sold at Drs 300 *a* 325 when it was discovered, that notwithstanding the unfavorable accounts from China, orders had been received by the *Maulmain*, and the price rose in consequence to Drs. 340, cash in 10 *a* 20 days, at which about 150 chests were bought in the course of the day for the *Ann*, shortly expected here from Manila. Advices from Manila to the 10th ult. were also received, bringing orders for *Opium*, limited however at Drs. 200 per chest, and as the supply gone on to Manila and China by the *Poppy*, *Ternate*, *Victoria*, *Red Rover*, and *Sir Edward Ryan* amounts to fully 2,500 chests besides a stock of about 2,000 chests previously at Manila, the next accounts may be expected to be more unfavorable, and our present quotations here of Drs 340 *a* 350 are not likely to be maintained. The prices here entirely depends on the advices from China and the supply from Calcutta, and we cannot of course give any idea what that will be a week hence. To-day there seems to be no inquiry for the drug,—holders ask Drs. 360, but we believe sales could not be effected above Drs. 350 2 months. We hear that some sales of Opium expected per *Rover* and *Lady Wallace* have been made for arrival at Drs. 340, 1 month.

The Portuguese Slave Bill appears to have excited an uncommon degree of animation among the *quidnuncs* of Lisbon and Oporto, and if their denunciations were to be taken as any test of the public opinion of that Country, England is in a fair way of losing her ancient ally and of involving herself in ruin and speedy destruction. Happily for poor Old England, the better classes of Portuguese do not participate in the sentiments of these Public Writers, but cordially join with us in wishing that an end were put, by any means, to that execrable traffic, the support of which has secured for their Country, the unenviable notoriety of standing alone, a branded Slave Dealer, among the nation of Europe. But it is singular to see what prodigious courage the agitation of the question, the very thought of touching this their favourite branch of trade, has infused into these writers, making them heroes of the past, behind whom John Bull in the day of danger was fain to shelter himself, and in the time to come the foe that is to bring destruction on his devoted head—Poor old John, verily you are in a bad scrape, and the sooner you make your peace with these dreadful fellows, the better, or sure destruction awaits you. Take the following as a specimen.

THE PORTUGUESE AND LORD BROUGHAM.---The *Nacional* of Lisbon apostrophizes Lord Brougham in the following fashion :---

"Haughty and insolent Briton! who art thou who dares, thus to tender slavery, chains, and death to a nation that has been free and independent for so many centuries? Thinkest thou that the warriors behind whose ranks your clumsy soldiers so often crouched for shelter during the Peninsular conflict are no longer able to grasp the sword? Or dost thou suppose that they all died at Badajoz, Vittoria, and Busaco, defending England? Yes; many of them fell, but their sons yet exist; and if the Portuguese of that day, covering themselves with glory, scattered before them and drove beyond the Pyrenees the hardy veterans of the first nation in the world, their descendants will not do less if any nation should attempt to enslave them.... Member of the British Parliament, look around you: what do you see? A sterile and ungrateful soil that ill repays the sweat and labour of the boors who till it,---a fatal and annihilating climate,—an iron hand locking up all the gifts of nature,—horrible darkness denying a passage to the cheering rays of the sun. What else do you see? An aristocracy for the most part vicious and disorderly, trampling without pity upon the other classes—at the utmost a dozen of colossal fortunes, and the rest of the population pining under the weight of hunger and misery. Coarse and insolent Briton, raze from your country's shield the noble lion, and place in its stead a squalid and starving wretch, vainly imploring a morsel of bread."—Sun.---*Sept.* 11.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The Lords of the Treasury have offered a reward of 200*l.* for the proposal which they may consider to be the best suited for carrying into effect the new plan of the Penny Postage, and 100*l.* for the next best proposal:

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will continue in town for some time, for the purpose of making the necessary preliminary arrangements for carrying into effect the Act for the establishment of the Uniform Penny Postage.

Miss Newton, daughter of the Reverend E. Newton, the celebrated Wesleyan Methodist minister, is stated to have embraced the Roman Catholic faith.

Mr. Villiers, M. P. for Wolverhampton, has received a requisition from the burgesses of Manchester, calling upon him to offer himself as a candidate, on the Reform interest, at the next election. This the honourable gentleman has refused, declaring that the obligations conferred on him by the electors of Wolverhampton would make him prefer representing that constituency.--*Staffordshire Examiner.*

Lord Cantelupe offers himself to represent Lewes at the next election.

We understand that Mr. Owen has taken a large tract of land in Hampshire, upon which he intends forthwith to commence operations to establish a Cooperative Association.---*Morning Advertiser.*

On Saturday a piece of place, subscribed for in Wolverhampton, as a testimonial to Rowland Hill, Esq., for his exertions in establishing a general penny postage, was presented to that gentleman. The testimonial consists of an elegant candelabrum, weighing 174 ounces.---Courier, *Sept*, 11.

The *Scots Times* contains a very long article on the former and present state of Glasgow. In 1560, the population was 4,500; in 1780, 42,832; in 1801, 77,385; in 1831, 202,426.---The Custom Duties collected in 1812 was £3,124; in 1830, &59,013; in 1838, £394, 41. ---The revenue of the Post-office, in 1781, was £4,341; in 1820, £31,583; in 1838, £44,393.--*Sun, Sept*, 11.

Sir James Duff, colonel of the 50th regiment, is now the senior general officer of the army. He commanded the garrison of Limerick during the Irish Rebellion in 1798.

We hear that both the sons of the eccentric Sir Charles Wolsely, who, it will be remembered, two or three years ago renounced the Protestant faith and embraced the Roman Catholic religion, have very recently followed the example of their father; and that the eldest, the heir to the baronetcy, is about to be married to a young lady of the same religion, and of considerable wealth.

A Turkish ambassador who was present at a tournament in the reign of Charles VII., on being asked his opinion of this Gothic amusement, replied "If the fighters are in earnest, it is too little; and if they are in jest, it is too much."

The *Presse*, which was established with a capital of 800,000f, divided in shares of 250f. each, was sold yesterday by auction for 1,100f., being only 100f. over the *mise à prix*. A clause in the conditions of sale, binding the purchaser to lodge a sum of 200,000f. as a guarantee for the completion of the supply of papers to the subscribers who have paid in advance, prevented any competition. The purchaser was a M. Dujarrier. M. Emile Girandin is to remain chief editor—*Galignani's Messenger*, *Aug.* 31.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.—In Ohio they have a literary gazette called the *Bucky Blossom*, and in Kentucky, the *Rose of the Valley*; in New Jersey the *Belvidere Apollo*; in Maryland, the *Kent Bugle*; in Ohio, also, the *Toledo Blade*; and in Missisipi, the *Bowie Knife*.

Mr. Burgess, of the Midland Circuit, has received the appointment of commissioner of the new police force to be established in Birmingham, at a salary of £700 a year.—(Globe.)

RECEIPTS OF VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.—The attention is called to the information furnished in the following list of the Societies which have recently held their anniversaries in London. It is encouraging to find that many are liberally supported; but enlarged efforts must still be made on behalf of their various and important objects:—

Baptist Home Missionary Society, Total receipts	£2,593
Baptist Missionary Society	22,416
British and Foreign Bible Society	105,255
British Reformation Society	1,193
British and Foreign Sailor Society	2,598
British and Foreign School Society	5,231
British and Foreign Temperance Society	631
Children's Friend Society	5,785
Christain Knowledge Society	90,363
Christain Instruction Society	1,153
Church of Scotland Missions	6,000
Church Missionary Society	72,031
Church Pastoral Aid Society	10,424
Colonial Missionary Society	2,356
Colonial Church Society	1,483
English Monthly Tract Society	148
Episcopal Floating Church Society	240
European Missionary Society	1,390
Gospel Propagation Society	71,303
Hibernian Society	11,702
Home and Colonial Infant School Society	1,850
Home Missionary Society	7,000
Irish Evangelical Society	2,968
Irish Society of London	5,020
London Society for the Propagation of Christianity among the Jews	16,720
London City Mission	4,820
London Missionary Society	65,490
Lord's Day Observance Society	522
Moravian Missionary Society	4,335
Naval and Military Bible Society	2,804
New British and Foreign Temperance Society	715
Newfoundland School Society	3,101
Prayer Book and Homily Society	2,532
Peace Society	549
Sailors' Asylum	1,024
Sailor's Home	3,968
Sunday School Union	9,469
Trinitarian Bible Society	3,059
Wesleyan Missionary Society	84,818

—Christain Spectator)

The King of the Netherlands has recalled General Van Eerens from his post of Governor-General of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, and has appointed Count Van Hogendorf in his stead.

We find the following in the *Capitole*:—"There is much talk of a kind of crusade, which, in conformity to with the manners of the age, will this time be performed only with diplomatic arms. It is contemplated to form at Jerusalem the seat of a Christian government, which would be the Home of the East. Money has been found for this project, or at least for rendering it popular, and petitions from the new Hieresolymites are already laid at the foot of nearly all the thrones of Europe. The present moment has appeared favourable, on account of the uncertainty which appears to exist on the subject of the definitive possession of Syria, which is at the same time disputed by Turkey and Egypt, and is secretly desired by the other Powers. Something of the kind has already been attempted in Prussia; but the King, although the project appears to be a religious one, has not thought the moment opportune for occupying himself in so Christianlike a manner with Judeas."

The Doncaster Cup of this year is more than usually valuable, the weight exceeding five hundred ounces. It is of the Etruscan form, three feet four inches high, having two bas-reliefs on the body, one representing horses at speed, and the other a group in repose. This latter is designed with the intention of exhibiting portraits of the old English horse, the Arab, and the racing horse, with their progeny. With the exception of the Goodwood Shield, the present cup appears to be one of the richest prizes we have seen.---(Post)

THE DAGUERREOTYPE.—The first experiments made in this country with the instrument and process of M. Daguerre were exhibited yesterday by M. St. Croix, who has just arrived from Paris, in the presence of a select number of scientific men and artists. The invention is an improvement on photogenic drawing, inasmuch as the representations of existing objects are more perfect, the minute details more accurately preserved, and to a slight degree the tints of colour secured. The place of exhibition was No. 7, Piccadilly, nearly opposite the southern crescent of Regent-street, and the picture produced was a beautiful miniature representation of the houses, pathway, sky, etc., resembling a beautiful mezzotint. The experiments were perfectly satisfactory.---(Courier.)---*Sept.* 13.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The immorality of the Opium trade is loudly insisted upon by part of the public press, and we are sorry to say, by some of our contemporaries to whose opinions we always look with respect. To us, the clamour seems partly founded in mistaken feelings, partly in ignorance of all the bearings of the subject, and partly in cant. Opium is employed by the Chinese as a stimulant; much as we use wine and spirits. If taken to excess, the same injurious consequences follow in either case. Used in moderation, we have no reason to suppose that opium is more noxious than brandy; and from the testimony of persons who have resided in China, we are induced to believe that as an habitual stimulant, it acts less injuriously on the constitution than any ardent spirit. It must be remembered, that the drug is smoked, not eaten or drunk; and that the watery extract is the preparation in use among the Chinese.

Denying its immorality, it follows that we are strongly against a tame submission to the caprices in which LIN and the "Celestial Empire" have been pleased to indulge at the expence of this country,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Property to the value of upwards of two millions sterling has been wantonly seized by the Chinese Government; and it appears by the latest advices that a suspension of our trade with that country, for an indefinite period, is likely to be the result. We find by a letter from Canton, dated May 11th, that—

"An edict from the Commissioner, who is at the Bogue receiving the surrendered opium, reached Canton on the 4th. It communicates his commands for re-opening the trade, orders the boats and guards surrounding the factories to be withdrawn and permits the passage boats to resume running under certain restrictions, and the ships at Whampoa to receive and discharge cargo. Captain Elliot is allowed to pass to-and-fro to facilitate the final delivery of the 20 283 chests; but till that is completed 16 hostages are to be retained in Canton, and none of the vessels outside are to be permitted to come in. The edict in question was immediately followed by a public notice from Captain Elliot, stating, that under existing circumstances, he had only to refer Her Majesty's subjects to his proclamation of March 23 for their general guidance, and that he would give the earlist information in his power as to the probable period of his departure from Canton, and as he has elsewhere stated that after this event it will be impraticable for any of his countrymen to remain here, and he will not permit any British vessel to enter the river, we have only to confirm our concluding remarks of the 22d ult.. and to state that a protracted suspension of the trade now appears certain, after the surrender of the drug is completed and the vessels now at Whampoa have cleared out."

Now here is not only a direct and positive loss in the goods seized, but a loss entailed upon that in the stoppage of the general trade. The Chinese Government has frequently threatened in the usual hyperbole of the East to drive the barbarians who frequent the empire into the sea; at other times it has graciously proclaimed that it only endures their presence out of its exreme tenderness and mercy, lest they be reduced to despair and perish for lack of sustenance. Yet, though affecting to be altogether independent of foregin nations, there can be little doubt that China is well aware of the advantages derived from its commercial connexion with them. The curious document procured by Russia some years since, and which was issued by the Chinese Government for the regulation of its merchants trading at Kiatcha, incontestably proves this.

That China then should provoke a total rupture of the trade with this country gives rise to the supposition that there are reasons more powerful than the Emperor's care of the morals of his people, to induce the relinquishment of a profitable traffic. A suggestion to this effect has been thrown out by the writer of a very able letter of the *Times* on the subject of the Opium trade—but we cannot do better than let the intelligent writer explain his own views :—

"We have heard much of Russian influence and intrigue against our power in the East. It has been pretty clearly shown to exist in many parts of India, Western Asia, Persia, Burmah, &c.; and, although the grounds for the belief of such intrigue may not be always well substantiated, we may admit that the spirit of her policy is to undermine the British supremacy elsewhere. It is reasonable, therefore, to infer that at Pekin, where a Russian college is maintained, and numerous functionaries, the same policy would be pursued, knowing, as Russia does, that there at least no counteraction of her hostile arguments could be exerted, we having no intercourse whatever with that Court. She knows too, full well, that a very considerable item of the revenues of India arises from the sale of opium, and a still more important one from the sale of tea in this country, whilst both the British and Indian people benefit largely by the demand of China for the wollens, metals, &c., of the one, and the raw cotton, pepper, rice &c, of the other. What more effective mode could Russia adopt to cripple our efforts in the north-west of India than by annihilating our trade and revenues in the East India Company's territories, and thereby causing discontent amongst the people under their dominion; It is probable that from the influence of Russia, China may have had her fears excited as to our intentions, our acts in India having been quite adequate to cause her great alarm. I allude to the large armament and warlike preparations in all parts of our Indian territories in 1837 and, the progress of our army to the north-west of India, by the latest accounts, successful as far as Candahar, and in progress towards Cabul. It is quite overlooked in England that our army rapidly approaches the western borders of the Chinese Empire in Thibet. Their chief military stations on that frontier are at Yarkand and Cashgar, and those cities carry on extensive traffic with the natives of Turkistan and contiguous states. Can it be supposed that China views with indifference such an army in motion from our possessions? The memory of our Nepaul war, in 1817-18, and the fears then excited at Pekin, would set aside such a supposition. For many years she has known England in the East as an aggressive power. She has seen us increased in India from a mere merchantile factory to become, the conquerors of all Hindoston. She has seen us spread our settlements to Singapore—attempt the capture of Macao and Manilla—forcing our trade with every port known to the Chinese, or visited by that people, and apparantly willing to endeavour similarly to encroach in China. She, therefore, as we advanced, closed the ports formerly frequented by our vessels, restricted us to the trade at Canton alone, and now, urged by her fears, and probably by Russian influence, takes the bold measure of seizing and confiscating British property, millions in value, and imprisoning our countrymen under the national flag, which should have protected them, every insult having been previously offered to it and them by making the site of their dwellings a common execution-ground."

The foregoing arguments are, we conceive, worthy of serious consideration. If founded, they furnish an additional reason for calling on the British Government to force from the Chinese redress for the injury its subjects have sustained, and to put our commerce on a footing which shall secure us from further insults and annoyances. But, whether founded or not, it is equally imperative on it to see that the principal branch of our great Indian trade be not annihilated at the breath of LIN, or FUM, or all the HUMS that ever existed!—*John Bull.*

MAIL CONVEYANCE CONTRACT.

Under this title the House of Commons has printed the agreement entered into by the Government with Mr. Cunard for the conveyance of the North American mails. It stipulates :

"The mails shall be despatched twice every month from Liverpool to Halifax and twice every month from Halifax to Liverpool. For executing this service Mr. Cunard is to provide and keep a sufficient number of good and efficient steam-vessels, furnished with engines of not less than 300 horses' power. Mr. Cunard also undertakes to convey the mails and despatches twice every calender month to Boston, and when the St. Lawrence is unobstructed by ice, from Picton in Nova Scotia, to Quebec, and from Quebec to Picton, by good and substantial steam-vessels, provided with engines of not less than 150 horses' power. The contract is very specific as to these vessels being properly found and provided with a sufficient crew of able seamen. The Commissioners of the Admiralty are to appoint the two days in each month when the steamers are to leave Liverpool and Halifax respectively, and they are to proceed without loss of time, direct to the end of their voyage. The dispatch of the mail from Halifax for Boston is to take place as soon as possible after the arrival of the mail at Halifax, which is likewise to be the case with the Quebec mail after the mail has reached Picton. The commissioners may also alter the days of sailing at their pleasure, but they must give three months notice. At the same time they may always delay the departure of the vessel for not more than twenty four hours. If at any time, from stress of weather or other unavoidable circumstances, the vessel should be unable to reach the Mersey, the naval officer in charge of the mails or dispatches may order the mails to be landed at Bristol, Falmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Portsmouth, Dover, or Deal. For the naval officer who is to be sent in charge of the mails and dispatches, the contractor is to provide a suitable first-rate cabin, and suitable accommodation for a servant, and is to victual the officer like a cabin passenger. If the Admiralty please to entrust the mails to the captain of any of the vessels, it is authorised to do so, and the captain will be bound to take charge of them. A boat of not less than four oars is to be provided for landing the officer and the mails. Any stoppage, delay, or putting back into port, not sanctioned by the naval officer, will be subject to a fine of £100, and a delay of twelve hours in not proceeding on a voyage from either Liverpool or Halifax, after the appointed time, subjects the contractor to a fine of £500, as well as a further £500 for every additional twelve hours' delay. A similar delay in a smaller vessel carrying the mails from Halifax to Boston will be subject to a fine of £200. Not less than four of the large steam boats for the voyage across the Atlantic are to be always kept seaworthy, and in complete repair; the number of the smaller ones is not stipulated. The Lords of the Admiralty reserve to themselves a power to order any improvements to be made in them which they think expedient, and the contractor must carry those improvements into effect, to the satisfaction of the Admiralty, or forfeit £500. All these fines and penalties may be stopped out of the money to be paid to the contractor by the Admiralty.—In addition, the contractor is to carry, if required, two chief passengers, from Liverpool to Halifax, or Halifax to Liverpool for £30 each, and two fore cabin passengers at the rate of £15 each, and each seaman, soldier, or marine, at £4. The price to be charged for such passengers from Halifax to Boston, or from Picton to Quebec, is to be, respectively, £5, £3, £2. Moreover the contractor is to take on board, and carry-free of charge, all small packages, directed by the Commissioners; and naval stores, not exceeding five tons weight, on receiving two days' notice that such stores are to be sent. In return for all these services, and maintaining all these vessels, the Admiralty agrees to pay to Mr. Cunard £60,000 per annum, quarterly payments. The contract is to commence on June 1st 1840, or an earlier day if so agreed on, and to continue in force for seven years from the commencement, and thenceforward until twelve calendar months' notice, in writing, shall be given by either party. No part of the contract is to be underlet, and no Member of Parliament, agreeably to Act of Parliament, is to have a share of it. The whole concludes by Mr. Cunard binding himself in a penalty of £15,000 to fulfil his part of the contract.—(Chronicle.) *Sept.* 3.

THE IDEA OF A PATRIOT LORD.

There is a town in Ireland called Newry, the magistrates, clergy, and gentry of which have been of late occupied in the engaging task of concocting an address to the Earl of Roden. Warm is the "admiration" of his Lordship evinced by these important personages, and from this the public will judge of the delicacy of their moral taste.

Lord Roden is eulogized, in the first instance, for "his exertions in the service of his country!" To serve our country is, then, another form of expression for the most industrious efforts to defame it. The patriot, in the Newry vocabulary, is the man who applies all the energies of his mind and body to the amiable task of convincing the world that the great mass of his fellow-countrymen are on a moral level with the Thugs, and that his native land is a fit habitation for none but fiends. Patriotism in the old import of the word meant the love of our country; in the new and Orange acceptation it stands for exertions to make our country hated. This is the Tory idea of a patriot lord. The only reason that nobody hates Ireland in consequence of Lord Roden's patriotic labours is, that nobody credits Lord Roden's statements.

The Newry admirers of Rodenism are, of course, enthusiastic admirers also of the Lords' Committee, which, they tell us, "has, *enteralia* (to show their "Latin) unfolded the lineaments of that wide-spread "conspiracy called Ribbonism." What! did the Lords' Committee do no more than "unfold *the lineaments?*" We thought it had gone a step or two further; but the gentry and clergy of Newry know best.

The Newry aristocracy (amongst whom we find two gentlemen of the kindred appellations of Parsons and Leech) proceed to compliment their idol (the "sacred ass" of the Egyptian worship) upon his "*successful* endeavours to support the laws and repress systematic outrage;" and again they expatiate upon his exertions as "calculated to promote peace and extend civilization in Ireland."

The "success" of Lord Roden's "endeavours" may be estimated by the two facts, that, since the termination of his toils, Ministers have reduced the army in Ireland considerably, and have placed the great mark of his Lordship's animosity at the head of the Home Department, and consequently in the supreme management of the domestic affairs of Ireland. This is what Lord Roden's admirers call success. How do they speak of failures in the town of Newry?

The Parsons and Leeches then lift up their sweet voices, and carol thanksgiving to heaven for "the blessing of health" with which his Lordship was "favoured throughout the performance of his arduous duties;"—that is, throughout his efforts to make Europe believe that Irishmen are Thugs, and Ireland a more barbarous country than any state of Barbary itself. Happy days and many of them to the calumniator of his country! Health and longevity to the Irish nobleman who stood up in his place in Parliament, offered to prove ninety-nine out of every hundred Irismen traitors and murderers, and failed to demonstrate anything but the utter groundlessness of all his charges, and his total and incurable possession by the twin demons of intolerance and faction.

The gentlemen of Newry seem to be of opinion that the possession of rude health, such as it seems is enjoyed by Lord Roden, is a sign of the special favour of Divine Providence. If there be such an institution as a gaol or a bridewell in the exemplary town of Newry, a visit to it might remove their error. There are healthy evil-doers in the House of Lords as in other places. If Lord Roden is in the fruition of good health, one cannot help observing that he turns the blessing to ill account in employing the energies it gives him in forging baseless accusations against his country, and bearing false witness against his neighbours. Long days are promised in the law to him who honours his mother; a man may, however, dishonour his mother-country (according to the gentry of Newry) without forfeiting the blessing. The address concludes with a prayer that his Lordship may long be spared "as an "instrument in the hands of Almighty God, to pro- "tect the oppressed Protestants of Ireland, and illus- "trate in his own person the excellence of the con- "duct of the maligned landlords of the country." That Lord Roden is "an instrument in the hands of Almighty God," we do not mean to question. Pestilence and famine are instruments in the divine hands, and so, no doubt, is the noble head of the house of Jocelyn, an excellent representative of the sorer plague of the Orange spirit. That Lord Roden illustrates in his own parson every virtue to be found in the class of unworthy Irishmen to which he belongs, is the only true position of the Newry address.

We now come to the reply, and it is in admirable unison with the document that called in forth.

"Et *cantare* pares et respondere parati!"

Lord Roden commences daringly by designating Ireland the "place of my residence and my affection." His Lordship's residence in Ireland is enough of itself to falsify his whole case against the Catholics and their creed. If there are four hundred thousand Ribbonmen in Ireland, sworn to root out Protestantism, and wade knee-deep in Protestant blood, Tullymore Park can be no safe abode for any member of that persuasion, much less for one so prominent and obnoxious as Lord Roden. But Ireland is the place of his "affection!" This affection is indeed an Irish one—a most killing kindness—that excess of love which, by virtue of the well-known law that connects extremes, is not to be distinguished from the most violent degree of the opposite emotion. Lord Roden labours under an affection of the heart which may be termed love, if you please, but for which the vernacular name is hatred. He is that sort of passionate lover who, instead of a passion *for* his mistress, is always in a passion *with* her, and whose love must be tender indeed if we are to measure it by his unfeeling conduct.

Lord Roden enters into an enumeration of what he calls the results of the inquiry before the Committee on the state of Ireland, and from this catalogue he rigorously excludes the only points which the evidence established beyond all controversy. The evidence proved three things right in the teeth of the case for the prosecution. It proved that the efforts of the Marquis of Normanby's government to repress crime were such as no former Irish administration had ever surpassed, or indeed equalled. It proved that a general moral improvement took place under that traduced lieutenancy; and it demonstrated, thirdly, that the value of property (the best test of social health and political stability) rose remarkably during the same period. Of these three results the pious Earl is devoutly silent. It is long vacation in his Lordship's little court of conscience.

"Why should not Conscience keep vacation
As well as the other courts of the nation?"

The suppression of three truths was a good preparation for the enunciation of an untruth, and accordingly we find it stated that the Committee has "established "*proofs* by the most *competent witnesses* of the existence of a wide-spread conspiracy against life and "property, which it was most important to expose." These "competent witnesses" are Mr. Rowan and Captain Vignoles! and the "proofs" alluded to by Lord Roden may be estimated by the fact that Lord Wharncliffe, the Tory chairman of the Committee, frankly admitted that there had been no evidence to sustain the allegation of a conspiracy having political or religious objects; and it is obvious that the Ribbons system was such a conspiracy, or it was nothing.

We crave the pardon of the Irish Government for alluding disrespectfully to ther favourite stipendiary *magistrate*, Captain Vignoles. The worst-conditioned boy in the family is often the mother's pet, and it must certainly be upon this motherly but wrong-headed principle that the gentleman in question is so fondled by the authorities of Dublin Castle. The Irish Government ought to do one of two things with Captain Vignoles; they ought either to dismiss or to promote him.

But to return to Lord Roden; his reply concludes with the following piece of genuine Jocelynism:— He "desires to look to a higher source than even the use- "ful exertions of the Committee. I know we have "been the subject of *the prayers* of many who feel that "all success must come from God; and I am convin- "ced that this clear exposure of the designs of the "enemies of the Protestant faith is the result of the "blessing which he has vouchsafed *in answer to their* "*prayers*!" Upon this it may suffice to remark that the only visible notice which the powers above have taken of the prayers alluded to by Lord Roden (supeposing a special providence in the transaction) conesists in the reduction of the army and what may be called the re-appointment of Lord Normanby to the head of Irish affairs! Were these the blessings for which the oppressed Protestants of that country besought Heaven?—Examiner, September.

SCOTLAND.

An address from Mr. David Greig the new Member for Perth, to his constituents, appears in the *Perth Chronicle* of Thursday. It is chiefly devoted to the correction of some alleged misstatements made on the hustings by Mr, Oliphant and Bailie Clunie, respecting his promised support of Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Greig denies that he promised to vote for Mr. Oliphant, or to nominate him; but admits that he called on Bailie Clunie, and said *he* might nominate Mr, Oliphant, if he thought proper. Mr. Greig is very cautious, vague, and brief, on the subject of his political faith. This is all the explanation he renders to his most trusting constituents—

"As the Representative of my native city in Parliament, I beg to assure you that it shall at times be my earnest endeavour honeslty and conscientiously to discharge the duties of that office. Every important measure brought under the discussion of the Legislature shall meet with my serious and best consideration. And as my political opinions upon most of the questions which now engage the attention of the country are in unision with the liberal sentiments entertained by a majority of yourselves, I have no doubt that my votes in the House of Commons will generally meet your approbation.

"I shall consider it my especial duty to devote particular attention to every measure which may appear calculated to promote the trade, prosperity, and wellbeing of our fair city. As its Chief Magistrate, you will, I am sure give me credit for having your local interests deeply at heart. To these, I trust, I shall never be found inattentive; and I have only to add, that it will at all times give me very sincere pleasure to be instrumental in promoting them."

This will do for *any* Ministry.

The following noblemen and gentlemen have been appointed Directors of Prisons in Scotland—the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Earl of Roseberry, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Belhaven, Mr. Fox Maule, Sir William Rae, Messrs. Thomas Maitland, Earl Monteith, Adam Anderson, Graham Spiers, Frederick Hill, and John Wigham. Mr. Andrew Murray is appointed Secretary to the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland.

FINE ARTS.

ROSS'S MINIATURE OF THE QUEEN.

"ANOTHER portrait of the Queen!" exclaims the impatient reader; "when will there be a likeness?" Here is one, at last, we are glad to say; and to Mr. W. C. Ross belongs the credit of being the first artist who has made a true and characteristic limning of the physiognomy of Queen VICTORIA. The resemblance is identical in feature and expresssion; it is not merely a look of similitude that reminds one who is meant, but an exact and real representation of the original, full of animation and sweetness. We may say, indeed, that it is not only the best, or rather the only actual likeness of the Queen, but that it is the best possible to be made. Other portraits are distinguished by "official costume," "Dalmatic robes," "Coronation robes," but this is without any dress at all. Start not, gentle reader!—only the head is finished at present what costume may be added, will matter little if the face remain as it is—and we are sure that it cannot be improved. This is not the miniature we spoke of as having been begun by Mr. Ross some months since, but another and entirely different view of the countenance: it is nearly a front face, the large mild blue eyes beaming with intelligence, and the lips parted with a smile. It is painted on ivory, the usual size of miniatures, with that purity and clearness of tone and simplicity of style for which the artist is celebrated: the flesh colour is an imitation of nature that no other painter on ivory can equal.

The miniature is at present in the possession of Messrs COLNAGHI, and PUCKLE, Cockspur Street, who are to publish an engraving of it. And by the way, it is worth visiting their shop to see the tasteful decoration, in the Elizabethen style, of their print-room, with its ornamented ceiling and stained glass sky-light.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

On Tuesday the *Terror* dropped down from off the dock-yard at Chatham, to Gillingham, with all her white canvass spread, and looking like a bird of passaage preparing to wing its way to another clime; and on Thursday, or as soon after as possible, her companion the *Erebus*, was appointed to follow, and then proceed on their voyage together. Having gone to take our farewell, a short description of the vessels etc, may be acceptable to our readers.

The *Erebus* and *Terror* appear to be twin ships—alike in build, in colours, in masts and rigging, and, indeed, in every external appearance. An inexperienced eye could not tell the one from the other. The *Erebus* is about 370 tons, the *Terror* 340. In each the full complement of officers and men is sixty-four; a hundred and twenty-eight in all. *Erebus*, Capt. J C. Ross, Lieuts. E. T. Bird, J. F. L Wood, J. Sibbald; Master H. Mapleton, Surgeon R M'Cormic, Purser T. R Hallett, Assistant-Surgeon, J. D. Hocker.—*Terror*, Capt. F. R. M. Crozier, Lieuts. A. M'Murdo, J. H. Kay; Master P. P. Cotter, Surgeon Robertson, Assistant-Surgeon D. Lyall. Nothing that the art of the shipwright could accomplish has been omitted to fit them for their perilous undertaking. Below, not only have the ribs been strengthened by transverse timbers, but these again have been interlaced by cross beams at certain angles, so as to offer resistance to any invading body, such as ice, which would require a mighty force to overcome. Thus internally powerful beyond any former example, the outward hull has also been so shaped (curving from near the centre, something like the turning-off edge of a glass or tea-cup) as to throw the converging ice from the chain plates, and thus protect the rigging from being crushed or invaded. The deck, too, is double: and the whole has a compactness and firmness which gives assurance of security from the worst elements to which their gallant crews can ever be exposed. A spare rudder, which could be shipped immediately in case of accident to the other, is safely stowed amidships: each vessel is provided with eight boats, two of them whalers, and framed to encounter rough seas and weather in separate expeditions, to explore passages and lands where the ships cannot penetrate. Six guns are borne in each: viz. four six-pounders and two salute- guns. The apparatus for keeping the vessels at an equable temperature is admirable, and consists of a square iron tube, above a foot in diameter, running all round the sides, and distributing a comfortable warmth to every berth in the ship. The ventilation is not less attended to. There are also stoves in the captains' cabins, and the gunroom messes which adjoin: and the cooking conveniences are as ample and fit for every purpose as they could be on shore. There is a large kettle to dissolve ice into fresh water, another for dressing salt meat, another for fish, another for fresh meat, and ovens for baking. The mates' cabins are well constructed, and those for the officers to sleep in, though small, are arranged with all a seaman's skill and dexterity in making much of a little. The sick berths are forward, and so contrived, that the invalids may be kept apart from the healthy. Immense ice-saws are ranged along the lower deck, some of them 30 or more feet long. The vessels are victualled with fresh provisions for three years; and prepared meats, in cases, are stowed away in the least possible compass. The provision of scientific instruments, under the superintendence of the Royal Society, is very complete: and double sets, to supply the loss of any which may be broken or rendered useless, seem almost to furnish the commander's cabin. In this respect, the Admiralty has been most liberal: and, indeed, we may say, that after the first official difficulties were got over, the government has taken up the expedition with the most commendable spirit, and done everything that can contribute to its successful issue. The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism will be independently observed throughout the voyage: and also in counexion with the new observatories about to be established at St. Helena, the Cape, Van Dieman's Land, etc., etc. The declination, the inclination, and the intensity of the magnet will thus form tables of the utmost importance towards the solving of this great problem. The declination instrument, the horizontal, and the vertical force magnetometers are constructed under the direction of Professor Lloyd, of Dublin; and there are; besides, dip circles, transits with azimuth circles, and chronometers of the most approved construction. There are also pendulums for ascertaining the true figure of the earth, thermometers for determining the temperature of the sea at given depths; other blackened thermometers to measure the atmospheric temperature in different latitudes; photometric sensitive paper for experiments on light; barometer to be observed during storms, white squalls, etc.; glasses for sidereal observations (particularly on the variable stare, *a* Hydrœ and *n* Argus); drawing utensils; repositories for geological, botanical, and natural history specimens; actinometehs or finding the forces of solar and terrestrial radiation; eygrometers, Osler's anemometers, rain gauges, electrometers, skeleton registers of every needful kind; and, in short, such means to employ. and so much to be done, that there will be no great leisure for our enterprising countrymen when all these instruments are put in requisition, and their results are regularly chronicled for the information of the world.

In looking over the vessels about to depart on so deeply interesting an occasisn, many slight matters and incidents touch the feelings. In almost every cabin and berth were tolerable collections of books; and Capt. Ross's amounted to a fair library of the most useful description. In some were sweet remembrances of native land, in prints and pictures; and one engraving, conspicuous in the gallant commander's cabin, affected us much; it was of our *Saviour Walking on the Waters*!! Faith and Hope could not have chosen a more beautiful illustration of the sailor's mind: the instruments of the soul, without the possession of which, what were all that the philosophy and science of man could provide? In that engraving alone, we read a more certain index of the success of this great work, than in the multitude of ingenious machines, and the volumes of wise instructions, by which our most estimable friend was surrounded. Some kind heart had supplied a twelfth-cake, to be opened on the 6th of January, 1840! The diameter of the globe will then be between the giver and the receiver.

Another pleasant circumstance to record is the friendship subsisting between Captains Ross and Crozier. They have been messmates and intimate together. Crozier was a midshipman in the ship where Ross was a lieutenant; he was a lieutenant where Ross was captain; and now he is captain, where Ross is commodore of the Expedition. They have served together, know and regard each other, and this is an auspicious promise for their mutual good understanding and cordial co operation to the end; when bound together in their brave barks,—

"To reside
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice,
To be imprisoned in the viewless winds,
And blown [we trust not] with restless violence round about,
The pendent world."

The earlier proceedings of the voyage will lead them to St. Helena, where Lieut. E. Wilmot, of the Royal Engineers, who goes out in the *Erebus*, will be left in charge of the new Observatory. Next at the Cape, will be landed for the like purpose, another officer. The vessels then make their way across the Ocean, touching at, and examining, Kerguelen's Land, Amsterdam, and other islands, either known, or imperfectly reported, in that wast expense of water. Arrived at Van Dieman's Land, the instruments etc. for the observatory will be sent ashore, and whilst it is erecting, they will cruise to various points where the scientific pursuits of the Expedition are most likely to be advanced. On their return they will start *de novo* in a direct southern course, between 120 deg. and 160 deg. east longitude, towards the Antarctic Pole: and it is a singular and fortunate thing, that in this direction, during the present season, a ship of Mr. Enderby's has discovered land on both sides of the longitudes we have indicated, in about 65 deg. and 68 deg of S. lat. These shores have been named Sabrina Land, seen March 1839, and Balleny Isle, seen February 1839: and between and upon them, the efforts of the *Erebus* and *Terror* will in the first instance, be employed. How far they may penetrate is in the hands of Providence. They will afterwards circumnavigate the Pole, and try in every quarter to reach the highest point, whether near Enderby's Land discovered in 1832, or by Capt. Weddell's further reach, about 73 deg., in 1623.

It is between Sabrina Land and Balleny Isle, to the northward, in about lat. 50 deg., and E. long. 140 deg., that it is expected the South Magnetic Pole will be found. Strange if he who discovered either that of the North, or so near an approach to it as Capt. J. Ross did, should also ascertain this long sought phenomenon. We had forgotten to mention, that the vessels are constructed on the plan which divides them into three compartments: so that either extremity or the middle might be stove in, and yet the remainder be a safe hold for a Crew—*Literary Gazette*.)

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

The whole world, says somebody, is gone out of town. The phenomenon is of half-yearly occurrence, although we seem hardly to have got used to it yet. We see the town regularly depopulated at regular intervals, and continue to regard it as a sensation. Why not take it as we take the ebbing and flowing of the tides, as if it were a law of nature—an indispensable necessity which must happen whether we like it or not? If the world must go out of town, let it go Philosophy might stay at home (if its home be in town), and find something better to do than to find fault with the artificial universe of the *beau monde*.

But this world that goes out of town just at the close of Parliament, just in time for the shooting season, and exactly in that very period of the year when it would seem to be most natural to fly for shelter to crowded cities, is one of the enigmas of fashionable life that probably will never be solved until some terrible riddler comes with his sword to open his own legitimate oyster: "The world's mine oyster, which I with sword will open." We hear a tart explanation of this aforesaid world in a certain comedy where a young lady, lisping antitheses, describes it as "something very difficult to define. It governs us all, we know not how—and we are all afraid of its opinions, we know not why. Nobody ever saw the whole world, but the whole world sees every body. Go into Bond-street well-dressed, and you will meet the whole world—go any where ill-dressed, and the whole world will be sure to meet you. If you commit one error, the whole world will hear of it; but if you do a thousand generous actions, the whole world will be sure to know nothing about them. In short," continues the flippant satirist, "it is necessary to keep on good terms with the whole world, if you would have any part of the world keep on good terms with you!" This indefinite concrete—this one-sided gossip—this one-eyed watcher of men's infirmities—this unamiable, slippery, time-serving marvel of existence—is just gone out of town How it went out of town, or where it is to be found, we know not. Of the manner of its departure fancy a huge flock of feathers suddenly released from a bag in a high wind on the summit of the Colosseum—of the place, or places, whither it has departed, fancy the destination, or destinations of the individual feathers, and you are in possession of as clear a notion of the particulars as, we believe, it is possible to afford you.

This universal flitting has left town as dull as the interior of Govent Garden after the retirement of Macready. There are the properties to be sure, the banners, the patched cottages, the practicable doors, the dead flats, the dry waterfalls, and motionless mills—but where are the actors?—where the audience? Echo answers *where!* We have the columns clustered in their imperishable uprightness—but the gods and men have vanished. The most melancholy sight on record is Regent-street when the world is out of town. The deserted courts of the Alhambra are not half so mournful, for there the architecture itself is falling to decay—the hand of disuse is heavy on it—and the *lifelessness* is in proper harmony with the fading grandeur of the scene. But in Regent-street the country prevails. The shops are as gay as ever. The imperial crown glass reflects back the burning rays with its wonted glory—the mercer's art of display is, as usual, at its height—the trickeries of decoration are there with all their fresh and inventive attractions:—but there is nobody to look at them. There are ample and vivid preparations and tokens of life to be seen on each side, but the *life* itself is extinct, save when some forlorn shopman with a pen behind his ear, and his hands in his pockets, saunters to the door, turns up his eyes to the sky, gives a dismal curve to the corner of his mouth, and saunters back again. This is genuine solitude That unhappy shopman is a picture of life eating in upon itself. He has counted the number of his drawers over and again out of sheer *ennui*, and by way of taking a sort of mental revenge upon circumstances:—he has paced up and down the floor with a mechanical gravity *worthy of one who had committed* some awful crime:—he has, probably, leaped over the counter in a desperate experiment to try whether any vivacity was yet left in him:—and he has sat down over and over again, and bit his nails, and coughed, and twirled his watch-guard, and endeavoured to think of something, and persuaded himself, perhaps, to think that he really was thinking. And all this comes of the world going out of town.

But there is hot work on the moors to make up for this. The grouse are fluttering before the fowlers—the black cocks are screaming at the disturbance of their ancestral fastnesses—and the partridges are getting ready for the 1st of September. The rivers, too, are yielding up their populations; and a relentless buzz of activity is over the face of the gentle country. The world is taking its pleasure in the open air; and havoc, revelry, and disorder are confounding nature in the depths of her verdant retreats. Out of stones we get sermons—out of fishing and shooting, and country junketings in halls and cottages, we get practical benefits. It is a wise provision of our conventional usages that there are some portions of the year when the aristocracy shut up their town-houses, put their gilt lacqueys on board wages, and retire to their provincial districts. It brings them into direct connection with the people—it diffuses a little temporary wealth amongst the lower classes—it stimulates industry, and gives a motive to the attachments that ought to subsist between landlord and tenant—it produces a knowledge on the part of the great of the wants and habits of the humble, and on the part of the humble of the real utility of the great—and it generates sympathies that otherwise must be slow and imperfect of growth, if they grow at all. When the world goes out of town, therefore, some good is caused by it; and it is a great good that diminishes the distance between wealth and poverty, that reduces the vanity of one class, and elevates the hopes of another. We wish that the shooting season could come oftener, and that the town season could be transposed, so as that people should not be coming into London just as the roses are bursting out, or leaving it just as the dreary rain and thunder are setting in. But in all such arrangements a comparison, perhaps, is demanded at both sides, and so long as the rural villages have a fair share of incidental countenance, we are indifferent to the dulness of Regent-street. Town has the best of the bargain, and can afford an occasional interval of stagnation.—*Atlas, August* 17.

ATLAS.—AUGUST 17.

The treadmill and the hulks have withdrawn a great many of the members of the National Convention from attendance upon their parliamentary duties—and we greatly fear that the gallows is about to be put to work to the same purpose The formidable convention of the working classes, the representatives of three millions of armed men, have been turned out of their hall of meeting, can find with difficulty a place into which to thrust their heads, become scantier and more scanty every day, and are melting away like a snowball before the summer solstice of those terrible revolving suns the judges of assize.

Even the sacred month is abanoned as impracticable, and after contracting itself into three "sacred days," has passed off without further event than a few conflicts between policemen and rioters, and the capture of a number of noisy fellows who will probably unlearn their Chartist follies during a few weeks of solitary confinement.

Thus has ended and thus must ever end the effort of any one class to force some particular measure with a selfish object upon the whole country—thus must ever end any attempt in England to carry a legislative measure by physical force. There may be a few more riots—there may be an occasional outburst—there may be isolated acts of Chartist outrage—but as a system it is fading away rapidly, and will be soon altogether unknown.

The English people are too civilized for such an enterprize as this ever to be dangerous. They have lived too long under the power and protection of the law to be able to throw off its influence all at once—the moral force of the law in this country is greater than all the physical force of all the labourers in England. When an Englishman once knows that the law is against him he loses half his courage and all his appetite for the fray.

The moral influence of the law has been finely shown during the short existence of these Chartist disturbances. Almost every man who attended the meetings which have been dispersed, possessed a pike-head or a gun, yet there is no instance of one of these meetings having ever dared to make a general use of these weapons. Had they come generally armed they might no doubt have set the police at defiance, and they might have sustained for a short time a sanguinary conflict with the military. But they never appear to have dared to contemplate such a measure. A single desperado may have drawn his pike-head from his pocket, and may have made one stealthy stab at a policeman, but the multitude always left their weapons at home, and especially avoided anything like a direct and open conflict with the authorities of the law. While this *prestige* lasts there may be riots, but there will be no rebellion.

We are not of the sickly sentimental school which sheds tears of sympathy over the murderer, and which pities the criminal in proportion to the enormity of his crime. The man who deliberately sets fire to a house under circumstances by which the inhabitants might be destroyed, should, according to our opinion, be hanged like a dog without either sympathy or pity. But we do not think that the three men who lie under sentence of death in Warwick goal come exactly under this category. Their's is a heavy crime, but is not so deap in dye as that of the stealthy midnight incendiary; the evidence of their being the chief movers in the arson is very unsatisfactory, and the public danger is not so great as to call for any act of extraordinary severity.

We do not suppose that it is intended to execute these three men—an act of unnecessary slaughter such as this would cause a strange revulsion of feeling throughout the island, and excite sympathy for the Chartists among classes who look upon them now only with terror and hostility

Since the above was written, we see that these three men have been respited—an act of mercy, or rather, we should say, of justice, which has drawn forth a furious brawl from the *Standard*. Mercy seems to be a word especially hateful to Tory ears. Whether it comes from the hands of Normanby or Russell it appears equally distasteful to them. Let us thank Heaven that the gallows is not at the command of the *Standard*, or of the *Standard's* patrons.

Count Matuzcewitsch, Envoy extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia at the Court of Sweden, had a special audience with the King on the 28th ult., when he presented his letters of credence as well as a private autograph letter from the Emperor.—A letter from Stockholm, in the *Leipsic Gazette*, says; "The appointment of Count Matuzcewitsch in the present complicated state of European politics has created much sensation, because the influence of our Cabinet would not be without weight in case of a rupture between England and Russia. Those who are really acquainted with the actual state of things assert that our Court has already made up its mind on this point. In fact, experience has proved that since the memorable meeting at Abo, in 1812, between our Sovereign and the Emperor Alexander, the former has been firmly attached to Russia by ties, which certainly have not been weakened by the marriage of the Grand Duchess Mary with the brother of our Princess Royal, because this marriage is a formal ratification by Russia of the claims of Prince Oscar to the throne of Scandinavia. To this may be added the conferring of the Order of Saint Andrew on Count Brahe on his arriving at Saint Petersburg, to congratulate the Duke and Duchess of Leuchtenberg on their union."—*Galignani's Messenger, Sep.* 14.

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE.